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ABSTRACT

Programs and activities for young children in Texas are reported, based on data collected from the state agencies who administer these programs. Two sections are presented, the first dealing with early childhood development in the state, and the second with a survey of state agency programs. A history of federal and state involvement is followed by a review of various services for children and youth. These include: kindergarten, special education for deaf and exceptional children, bilingual programs, Head Start, Follow Through Program, Parent and Child Centers, comprehensive health services, family planning and maternal services, mental health services, migrant worker programs, and child welfare services. (LH)

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EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN TEXAS

SPECIAL REPORT

OFFICE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
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PRESTON SMITH
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

DECEMBER 31, 1971

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Let not young souls be smothered out before
They do quaint deeds and fully flaunt their
pride.
It is the world's one crime its babes grow
dull, ...

from "The Leaden Eyed"
by Vachel Lindsay

Questions or inquiries regarding this report should be addressed to:

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EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN TEXAS

SPECIAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN TEXAS is the first report concerning programs and activities for young children in our state. The program information contained in this report has been, out of necessity, limited to data collected from the state agencies who administer these programs.

A Data Collection System for future retrieval, presently being developed, will provide a comprehensive base of information and hopefully will have a great deal of input from organizations and individuals as well as agencies on both state and local levels. This base provides the information to identify program needs, to plan early childhood development programs, and to evalute the effectiveness of these programs which will be included in future reports.

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of data from these state agencies:

Texas Education Agency

Texas Office of Economic Opportunity

State Department of Health

Texas Department of Mental Health and
Mental Retardation

State Department of Public Welfare

The completion of this report would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of Mrs. Patricia Black, Assistant Director, Mr. David Nesenholtz, Graduate Intern from the Lyndon B.

Johnson School of Public Affairs, and the Office of Early Childhood Development staff.

Jeannette Watson

Jeannette Watson, Director
Office of Early Childhood
  Development
Texas Department of Community
  Affairs

INTRODUCTION

In November of 1969, Governor Preston Smith established a Task Force on Early Childhood Development because he was concerned with the well-rounded development of all children in Texas. This Task Force was composed of program specialists from State agencies who were charged with devising a program of child development for all children -- the gifted, the average, the retarded, as well as the poor, the middle-income, the wealthy -- from pre-natal to school age. He also stated that the origins of conditions that produce welfare recipients, delinquent children, mental illness, and commitments to correctional institutions are traceable to the first few years of the individual's life.

Governor Smith requested that the State Department of Public Welfare, the State Department of Health, the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the Texas Education Agency, the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity, and other divisions of the Office of the Governor cooperate in a combined effort that should culminate in a recommended framework and outline for a total program for child development in Texas.

The Task Force on Early Childhood Development submitted a Progress Report to Governor Preston Smith on January 21, 1970. The following recommendations were made:

1. Establishment of a State-wide mechanism for the coordination of planning of early childhood development programs.

2. Development of an improved information base concerning programs for young children.
3. Development of a comprehensive State-wide plan for quality family planning services.
4. The formulation of a plan for Early Childhood Development Centers.

The Governor had requested in November, 1969, that Dr. Bernice Moore and Dr. Robert L. Sullivan, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, submit a paper concerning their concept of need and direction of programs for children. The paper entitled "Our Youngest Children", stated in summary:

> Child development and learning resources, services, and personnel must be marshalled and expanded, systematized, and organized for all preschool children of all the people of the State of Texas. Heavy emphasis, however, out of the sheer weight of need must be placed upon the youngest citizens of the state who come from homes least able to support and rear their young.
> No less than the future of the State of Texas -- its economic, social, mental and physical health -- depend upon the earliest possible assistance made available to each Texas family with infants and young children. These youngsters must be afforded the best opportunities to develop into healthy and productive citizens. The great wealth of Texas and its expressed concern for young children must be mobilized in order to offer the best start possible for each child. No less can be afforded by the State. No less can be expected of Texas. At stake is the quality of life in the years ahead -- no matter what size of population the State may attain.[1]

To complete the planning phase and to implement the recommendations of the Task Force Report, Mrs. Jeannette Watson was appointed as Director of the Office of Early Childhood Development on January 4, 1971. She has worked under the direction of Fritz Lanham, Executive Director of the Texas Department of Community Affairs and with the Council on Early Childhood Development.

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[1] Robert L. Sullivan and Bernice M. Moore. "Our Youngest Children" (The University of Texas: The Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, 1971), p. 32.

The Office of Early Childhood Development is the state mechanism for the coordination of planning of early childhood development programs. In order to plan such programs, information was needed concerning what kind of programs existed, what agency administered such programs, where these programs were being implemented, how many children were in each program, and the population density of children under age six. This report contains data initially retrieved in the development of this information base.

The first Early Childhood Development Program under the auspices of the Office of Early Childhood Development and the Council on Early Childhood Development is being implemented in Corpus Christi.

This brief background shows the concern and commitment of Texas' leaders to plan services comprehensively for young children. This special report will offer a short history of federal and state programs that are most closely related to young children -- programs in the areas of child care and of child development. The first part of the report, "Early Childhood Development In Texas", will elaborate on the development of a comprehensive planning effort for children. The second part, dealing with the survey of agency programs for children will highlight the programs of each agency and will be followed by a statistical breakdown by region and by county.

Names and addresses of those persons responsible for each agency program will be given. Maps of agency regions and programs are included. Finally, the appendix gives additional information about agency regional administrators and other organizations concerned with young children.

This booklet is a special report -- special because it marks a beginning and because it establishes a base from which to grow.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN TEXAS

History Of Federal Involvement In Child Care

The operation of child care services by the Federal Government has had a rather long and consistent history. Designed basically to support or facilitate female employment, federally-financed child care has arisen as response to apparent needs, and has continued until intervening factors have precluded that response.

Child care, which had been the almost exclusive domain of private philanthropy and commercial operations since before the Civil War, became a function of the Federal Government during the Depression. Designed primarily to provide jobs for unemployed teachers, child care became part of the W.P.A. During World War II, because of the unprecedented number of women in the labor force, child care was greatly expanded. As authorized by the Lanham Act (War Area Child Care Act of 1941), an immense system was put into operation. By 1945, this system was responsible for the care of well over one million children. By 1946, Lanham Act funds ceased, and the entire federal system disappeared, leaving publically-financed operations only in California, Texas, New York City, Philadelphia, and Hartford. The federal moratorium was to last for nearly twenty years.

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While the Federal Government was financing child care for children of migrant agricultural workers prior to 1958, legislative authorization for child care came in the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act. As a part of the child welfare system, child care was to be provided for working mothers. Part of these mothers were to come from the newly-authorized Community Work and Training Program (CW&T). Under this program, mothers who volunteered for work and training were to be extended child care as a supportive service. While authorizing monies to be spent on child care, the Congress failed to appropriate any funds at all for 1962 and 1963. A total of only $8.8 million were appropriated for 1964 and 1965, and most of these funds went for licensing and facilities construction.

Following the demise of the Community Work and Training Program (for which the scarcity of child care funds can partly be blamed), the Work Incentive Program (WIN) was authorized in the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act. While child care was still authorized by the child welfare system, this authorization in 1967 expanded child care to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC), under the Social Security Act. The AFDC Program, which had been designed principally as a payments program for families with children where the father was absent, incapacitated, or dead, became in 1967 a service program as well.

Under the Work Incentive Program, mothers who engaged in work or training were supplied with child care. In addition, mothers who were not in the WIN Program and needed child care services to facilitate their employment were also considered under the AFDC Program. Thus, services were to be granted for women under the poverty income level only.

Due to certain failings in the Work Incentive Program (no construction of child care facilities is authorized, for example) and the "Welfare Crisis," measures have been taken to revise the system of welfare for families. New WIN Program amendments have authorized a greater federal matching percentage as incentive for states to offer more work and training opportunities and accompanying child care. The "Welfare Reform Amendments of 1971" are currently being considered in Congress as well. In addition to various income-support measures, the Reforms offer greatly expanded child care services. These services, however, are to be linked to a system of mandatory work or training for mothers. As proposed, able-bodied mothers of children must enter the work or training program if their youngest child is over the age of three, and child care will be extended to support this effort.

As additional federal subsidy for families making use of child care, the Internal Revenue Code has recently been amended to provide for the deduction of greater amounts of money spent on child care for Federal Income Tax purposes. Up to $2400 for one child, $3600 for two children, and $4800 for three or more children may be deducted for child care if the family has an income of $18,000 per year or less. From $18,000 to

$27,600 the family may deduct 50¢ for each $1 spent on child care, up to those designated levels.

Child care is extended and subsidized by a variety of federal programs and provisions. The Model Cities Program, various Department of Labor programs, and pilot and research projects from a number of federal instrumentalities offer such assistance. However, in terms of numbers of children served by program provisions and fiscal priority, the WIN Program and other child care in the AFDC Program dwarf the others.

Legislative History Of Child Care Licensing In Texas[1]

The first child care licensing law passed in the State of Texas of which we are aware was passed in 1921. This was Senate Bill No. 215, and was passed during the regular session of the legislature. This law made it mandatory upon maternity homes or "baby farms" to obtain a license to operate from the State Board of Health. The law was codified as Article 4442, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes. (This law was repealed in 1959.) Article 4442 was amended in 1929. This amendment extended the licensing responsibilities of the State Board of Health to include day care, solicitation of funds, and institutional care. This amendment was codified in Article 4442a, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes.

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[1] Prepared by the Legal Division, State Department of Public Welfare.

In 1931, the legislature passed a child welfare act. A portion of this act transferred the responsibility for licensing, visiting and inspecting all agencies required under Article 4442a, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, from the State Board of Health to the Division of Child Welfare in the Board of Control.

In 1939, the legislature passed the Public Welfare Act of 1939. This act abolished the Division of Child Welfare of the Board of Control and conferred all of the rights, powers, and duties of the Division of Child Welfare of the Board of Control upon the State Department of Public Welfare.

In 1941, the Public Welfare Act of 1939 was amended and reenacted as the Public Welfare Act of 1941. This law has been incorporated into Article 695c, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes.

Due to a defective transference in the 1939 law of the duties and responsibilities which relate to child welfare services, a law was passed in 1945 to transfer these duties properly in the Department of Public Welfare. This law specifically transferred all duties for responsibility with regard to child welfare services from the State Board of Control and/or the Division of Child Welfare of the State Board of Control and the State Health Department to the Department of Public Welfare. This law was codified as Article 695c, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes.

In 1949, the Statute requiring the licensing of child caring and child placing institutions was rewritten. The new licensing law appeared in Section 1, House Bill 15, Acts of the 51st Legislature, Regular Session, 1949. The law was codified in Section 8 and Section 8a, Article 695c, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes. This section of the law has been amended twice, once in 1953 and another time in 1965. Both of these amendments involve themselves with the question of "fees," Subsection 2(e) of Section 8(a).

There is one major court decision with regard to child care licensing laws which bears mentioning. This case was Small vs. The State of Texas, 360 SW2 443. It was decided in 1962 by the Court of Civil Appeals sitting in Waco, Texas. This decision upheld the lower court's action in issuing an injunction against the operation of a commercial day care center for its failure to obtain a license from the Department of Public Welfare, under Article 695c, Section 8(a), Subdivision 11, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes.

Kindergarten In Texas

It has often been said that our young children are Texas' greatest resources. The opportunities for tangible experiences to promote a child's optimal physical, emotional, social and intellectual growth and development have long been a concern of parents and teachers -- whether a child spends all day in the home or part or all day out of the home in a preschool.

The first persons to recognize the value of a group setting for children were Mrs. Ernest Kohlberg, Mrs. J. E. Townsend, and Mrs. A. H. True, members of the Women's Club in El Paso, who, in 1892, established the first kindergarten in Texas.

Texas' first kindergarten came only 55 years after Friedrich Froebel founded the first kindergarten in Blankenburg, Switzerland. Kinder meaning child and garten, garden, made in Froebel's own words a "child culture" -- a place where a child might grow and learn about nature, about himself and his relationship to others.

In 1911 the Texas Legislature authorized the use of local funds for kindergartens. This was not a state supported program for young children and only a few local school districts were able to pay for kindergartens. By the late 1960's some 56 districts had kindergartens that were funded locally.

In 1966 the State Board of Education recommended to the Texas Legislature that the state fund a program of education for 5 year olds.

"As part of the 1966 recommendations, the State Board cited research that showed that beginning the child's formal education at age six was, in many important ways, too late. The State Board called attention to favorable results from Federally-funded programs. The State Board even developed a list of concrete pupil gains that could be expected.

What were these expected pupil gains? The recommendations said that early education could assist in preventing dropouts, and would help children to function more effectively from the first grade forward.

Early education could also assist children to achieve at a higher academic level, and could decrease the need for remedial work. Finally, early education offered opportunity for full development of children. For all those reasons the Legislature was asked to provide state funding for free, voluntary, public school education for five-year-olds. State funding was not enacted in 1966.

The Sixty-First Legislature, in 1969, passed House Bill 240, which requires all local school districts under the Foundation School Program to offer kindergarten to five-year-olds, with attendance altogether voluntary.

For the first three years, from 1970 to 1973, the educationally handicapped child is to have priority attention. In 1970-71 there were 29,500 students enrolled. Starting in 1973-74, other children are to be included gradually, with the qualifying age being lowered by a few months each year. By 1977-78, an estimated 237,266 children will be eligible to attend state funded public school kindergarten in their districts."[1]

In the realization of the value of meaningful experiences for young children, and the value of young children as the State's greatest resource, efforts are underway to guarantee the opportunity for free kindergarten for all children in Texas.

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[1] Excerpt from an address by Charles Nix, Texas Education Agency, given at the Early Childhood Education Conference in Galveston, September 8, 1971.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH

As a reflection of Texas' concern for child development, Governor Smith dedicated himself to full involvement and participation in the White House Conferences on Children and Youth. He named a 33-member Governor's Steering Committee in March of 1970.

Addressing his Steering Committee on April 8, the Governor stated: "We are asking you, as members of this Steering Committee on Children and Youth, to take an embryo ... and from that to develop a thrust and course of action for Texas concerning this age group, children and youth ... We are seeking your advice and your expertise to determine a priority of concerns among this age group. In broad terms, our office has had to deal with some of these concerns in detail prior to this time. We felt that the problems of Early Childhood Development were so great that, last November, we asked a Task Force of State agency specialists to make a report on that phase of concern ... Concerns of this age group are many, as you are well aware; but we have to determine priorities. Then we have to come up with some firm conclusions about how Texas can best participate and act regarding these concerns by highlighting them in a Texas Conference in September, a Regional White House Conference in November, and the 1970 White House Conference in December."

From the Governor's Conference, recommendations from Task Forces were forthcoming in the following areas: Individuality;

Health; Learning; Foreign Relations; Environment; Parents and Family; Communities and Environments; Child Service Institutions; Legal Rights and Justice; Culture, Values, and Ethics; Race Relations; Drugs; Economy and Employment; Laws, Rights, and Responsibilities; Poverty; National Service and the Draft; and Education.

A significant event during this time period was support by the Governor's Steering Committee for the creation of a Texas Commission on Services to Children and Youth. The 62nd Legislature, without opposition, passed the authorization for this Commission, H.B. 466. The staff to support the operations of the Commission is to be supplied by the Texas Department of Community Affairs.

In a statement on December 28, 1971, Governor Smith reaffirmed his commitment by stating that "the sound development of all our children is probably the most important challenge that we face today." He then announced plans to name the members of the Texas Commission on Services to Children and Youth. This Commission, composed of "the most outstanding Texas citizens," is to develop "a comprehensive child development program which has as its first priority the providing of every reasonable opportunity for the welfare child."

The Office Of Early Childhood Development

The Office of Early Childhood Development, located in the Texas Department of Community Affairs, was created in January

1971. The function of this Office is to provide leadership in assessing the needs of children in the state, in developing programs to meet the needs of all children, and in coordinating programs and ancillary services to produce the most effective delivery of services responsive to children and their families' needs.

During the first year of operation, the Office of Early Childhood Development initiated:

> the establishment of the Council of Early Childhood Development,
>
> the establishment of the State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development (The Texas 4-C Council),
>
> the implementation of the first early childhood development program which is in Corpus Christi,
>
> the development of a comprehensive information base concerning programs for young children, and
>
> a mechanism for assisting communities in development of coordinated early childhood development programs.

The Office of Early Childhood Development received a $40,000 grant from Housing and Urban Development matched with Title VI-A of the Social Security Act, for a total of $160,000 for the purpose of providing technical assistance to the Model Cities in developing quality child care/child development services. This project was sub-contracted to the State Department of Public Welfare.

The Moody Foundation made a grant of $10,000 to the Office of Early Childhood Development for additional staff to provide technical assistance to local communities in developing coordinated early childhood development programs.

In determining the objectives for the state which recognize the social, education, health and mental health needs of all children, the Office of Early Childhood Development is endeavoring to:

- Develop ways for reaching young children for earlier diagnosis of needs;
- Develop ways to reach the families of young children and to help these families increase their abilities in the art of parenting;
- Plan for a program for "potential" parents through the junior and senior high schools;
- Develop a comprehensive statewide plan for family planning;
- Involve parents so that they may help their children directly in their total development;
- Provide for the health, education, safety and psychological needs of all young children;
- Analyze the most effective use of federal and state funds for early childhood development programs;
- Develop a model early childhood development program;
- Develop recommendations for certifying and credentialling early childhood personnel;
- Develop plans for pre-service and in-service training

of staff for early childhood development programs;

- Develop recommendations regarding standards for non-public part day programs.

Texas Council on Early Childhood Development

On August 26, 1971, Governor Preston Smith established by Executive Order the Texas Council on Early Childhood Development. He commended the participating State agencies and the Office of Early Childhood Development for their efforts on behalf of young children. The Council is composed of the Administrative heads or their designees or deputies of the State Department of Health, Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, State Department of Public Welfare, Texas Department of Community Affairs, Texas Education Agency and the Texas Office of Economic Development.

The Council on Early Childhood Development is established for, but not limited to, serving in an advisory capacity to the Governor, in a planning, coordinating capacity to the member agencies, and in an evaluative and goal-setting capacity in relation to programs to serve all children under age six.

The Council is responsible for maintaining a continuing observation and study of conditions which affect the optimal development of children under age six, with the intent of using such information to plan programs to meet identified needs. The Council will also maintain comprehensive and current information within the state, recommend to the Governor desirable programs, develop and initiate regional and/or community programs in Early Childhood Development and perform other functions as may be identified by the Council as needed, or as may be requested by the Governor.

In establishing the Council, Governor Smith stated that child development programs could have a profound effect on the children of the state and on overall economic development. He noted these fundamental premises:

- "The first years of a child's life are of crucial importance in his total development."
- "We have responsibility toward all children in Texas."
- "Social ills can be stamped out by preventive measures."
- "Our primary efforts for developing preventive measures must focus on the young child and those who directly affect his development -- his family or parent surrogate."
- "You, the State agencies, can and should take the responsibility in according the highest priority to early childhood development."

Governor Smith requested that the Council, in coordination with the Office of Early Childhood Development, should assume the responsibility of:

- "Identifying all State and Federally funded early childhood programs, analyzing these programs and determining if they can be more effectively administered."
- "Developing plans for correlating and strengthening existing early childhood programs."

- "Developing plans for training of early childhood personnel with special steps taken for avoiding administrative duplication."
- "Developing plans for reaching all children under age six for assessment of physical, emotional and intellectual development, as well as reaching parents and potential parents for training in the 'art' of parenting."
- "Implementing innovative programs with components including education, health and social services to children and their families."
- "Studying the report of the Education Commission of the States, 'Early Childhood Development: Alternatives for Program Implementation in the States', and recommending additional steps our state needs to make."

The membership of the Council on Early Childhood Development includes:

1. Mrs. Mabel Pitts, SDPW, Consultant for Day Care and Child Development, Delegate.
2. Mr. Charles Martin, SDPW, Administrative Assistant of the Office of Planning and Coordination, Alternate.
3. Mr. Charles Locklin, TDMHMR, Chief of Alternative Care Services, Delegate.
4. Dr. Beverly Sutton, TDMHMR, Chief of Child Psychiatry, Austin State Hospital, Alternate.
5. Dr. Carl Moore, SDH, Director of Maternal and Child Health, Delegate.

6. Dr. Connie Yerwood, SDH, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Alternate.
7. Mrs. Cora Briggs, TOEO, Child Development Specialist, Delegate.
8. Mrs. Gene Waugh, TOEO, Research and Information Specialist, Alternate.
9. Dr. L. Harlan Ford, TEA, Assistant Commissioner for Teacher Education and Instructional Services, Delegate.
10. Miss Dorothy Davidson, TEA, Director of Program Development, Alternate.
11. Mrs. Jeannette Watson, TDCA, Director of Office of Early Childhood Development, Delegate.
12. Mr. Fritz Lanham, TDCA, Executive Director, Alternate.

The Council members elected Mrs. Watson as Chairman.

State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development

The State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development (Texas 4-C Council) was established by Executive Order by Governor Preston Smith on July 12, 1971. The purpose of this group was to develop a state plan which would coordinate and mobilize all of the state and local resources to help children and families. This plan would be designed to pull together existing programs, to expand resources, and to eliminate duplication of efforts.

The membership of the State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development is composed of agency representatives -- the provider sector, organization representatives -- the supporter sector, and parents of young children -- the consumer sector.

The State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development has been recognized by the Federal Regional Committee on Community Coordinated Child Care as a Steering Committee and has made application for Full Recognition.

At the present time there are 73 communities in Texas that are in one of four stages of the development of the 4-C program -- inquiry, preliminary planning, steering committee or full recognition. The five fully recognized 4-C programs are in Houston, San Antonio, Waco, Texarkana and El Paso.

The 4-C Program has been developed on the federal level by the Federal Panel on Early Childhood in response to a Congressional directive (Section 522-d of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1967) to the Secretary of HEW and the Director of OEO to develop mechanisms for coordination of child care programs at the federal, state and local levels.

The 4-C Program is a system of surveying local needs and planning to meet these needs. Its objectives include mobilizing resources under which local public and private agencies interested in child care and child development programs can develop a method of cooperating with one another on programs, services, staff development, and administrative activities.

4-C Programs assist communities in organizing presently diverse and fragmented services into comprehensive programs of support for families and children.

It is the objective of the 4-C Program:

- To provide comprehensive and coordinated quality child care, child development, and supportive family services to the maximum number of families;
- To develop the most efficient, effective, and economical methods for coordinating both existing and new child care programs.
- To insure an effective voice in policy and program direction for parents of children enrolled;
- To mobilize the resources of the community to assure maximum agency commitment to provide expanded quality child care and to insure efficient and effective use of such resources;
- To simplify administrative relationships between local programs and state and federal governments.

The present membership of the State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development includes:

1. Mr. Charles Nix, TEA, Associate Commissioner for Planning, Chairman.
2. Dr. L. Harlan Ford, TEA, Assistant Commissioner for Teacher Education and Instructional Services, Alternate.
3. Mr. Charles Locklin, TDMHMR, Chief of Alternate Care Services, Delegate.

4. Dr. Beverly Sutton, TDMHMR, Chief of Child Psychiatry, Alternate.
5. Mrs. Cora Briggs, TOEO, Child Development Specialist, Delegate.
6. Mrs. Gene Waugh, TOEO, Research and Information Specialist, Alternate.
7. Dr. Carl Moore, SDH, Director of Maternal and Child Health, Delegate.
8. Dr. Connie Yerwood, SDH, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Alternate.
9. Mrs. Mabel Pitts, SDPW, Consultant for Day Care and Child Development, Delegate.
10. Mr. Charles Martin, SDPW, Administrative Assistant for Office of Planning and Coordination, Alternate.
11. Mrs. Guadalupe Gibson, Texas United Community Services, Delegate.
12. Mr. Jim Wimberly, Texas United Community Services, Alternate.
13. Mrs. Norma K. Stone, Texas Association for the Education of Young Children, Delegate.
14. Mrs. Jean English, Texas Association for the Education of Young Children, Alternate.
15. Mrs. Willie Dee Pittman, Texas Licensed Child Care Association, Delegate.
16. Mrs. Fern Bell, Texas Licensed Child Care Association, Alternate.

17. Mrs. Gladys Gerst, Community Action Council of Nolan County, Delegate.

18. Mrs. Barbara J. Garrett, Community Action Council of Nolan County, Alternate.

19. Dr. R. C. Campbell, Texas Association for Services to Children, Delegate.

20. Mr. Alfred M. Travis, Texas Association for Services to Children, Alternate.

21. Mrs. Lela Briscoe, Economic Opportunities Advancement Corporation, Delegate.

22. Mrs. Billie Riptoe, Economic Opportunities Advancement Corporation, Alternate.

23. Mr. Emmitt Welch, Neighborhood Centers Day Care Association, Delegate.

24. Mrs. Doris Roberts, Neighborhood Centers Day Care Association, Alternate.

25. Mr. Bob Greene, Big Springs Head Start, Delegate.

26. Rev. Julian Vagil, Big Springs Head Start, Alternate.

27. Mr. Bill Wheless, Travis County Child Development, Delegate.

28. Mr. Richard Besa, Travis County Child Development, Alternate.

29. Mr. Robert D. Jones, Texas Association for Retarded Children, Delegate.

30. Mrs. Naomi Dempsey, Texas Association for Retarded Children, Alternate.

Corpus Christi Early Childhood Development Program

The first Early Childhood Development Program as envisioned by the Task Force on Early Childhood Development[1] will become operational in Corpus Christi February 1, 1972. Nine local agencies in Corpus Christi have cooperated with the Office of Early Childhood Development and the Council on Early Childhood Development in the implementation of this program.

The purpose of the Early Childhood Development Program is to coordinate existing services, bringing these resources and family and community needs together to extend to the child and his family the best possible services.

The Early Childhood Development Program will be a multifaceted operation, actively engaged in seeing that every child under age five involved has available the greatest opportunity for fullest realization of his potential. The Program will encompass the total human and physical environment that affects the child.

A young child's learning ability is affected by those around him -- his family and the parent-surrogate, or caregiver, in the group setting. In turn, everything that affects the family in terms of housing, economic security, and so forth will affect the physical and mental health of the child. The family, itself, is a teaching force in the child's life long before he enters a group setting, and continues its influence as long as the child is a member of his family. The

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[1] Progress Report, Task Force on Early Childhood Development

Program is dedicated to providing a climate in which parents and center staff can feel better about themselves and can see themselves in positions of responsibility and pride with regard to the overall learning of their young children. Families will be helped to cope with some of the pressing problems that affect their daily functioning so they can gradually realize and supply more of the necessary supportive environment, in the center and in the home, that their young children need.

The Early Childhood Development Program recognizes that experiences in the home, neighborhood, and group setting affect the capability, outlook, language, and socialization of the child. The base from which the Program will operate in order to further the maximum growth and development of children, then, will be not only an intellectual one, but also one which allows the child the emotional and social strength from which he can function as an intelligent human being. Among the components to be offered are infant development, child development, parent involvement, and social services.

The Infant Development Program will be concerned with the optimal environment from birth to age two -- in terms of a warm and affectionate atmosphere, care that safeguards health and builds confidence and trust, the development of language and motor skills, and the encouragement of social and cognitive interests.

The Child Development Program will be concerned with meaningful experiences for children from age two to five, stressing genuine sensations and relating these into an integrated concept of being a person within a world of people and things. The daily activities will enhance growth of each child physically, emotionally, cognitively and socially.

The Parent Involvement Program will provide a climate in which parents can interact with each other and center personnel to promote their child's optimal growth and development within a defined time frame.

The Social Services Component will consist of a plan for assessing and developing community services. The plan will aid the community in determining, coordinating, and advising about its child care needs. Also included is a delivery capability for informational and referral services and counseling for children and families.

The Coastal Bend Council of Governments will serve as the coordinating and fiscal agent for the program. Grants have been awarded to the program by the Moody Foundation, the Nueces County Mental Health & Mental Retardation Community Center, the Education Service Center for Region II and the State Department of Public Welfare. These grants will be matched with funds authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act for a total of $274,006.

Participating with the Coastal Bend Council of Governments in the program are:

Corpus Christi Independent School District
Nueces County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center
Educational Service Center, Region II
Department of Public Welfare, Region VI

Nueces County Department of Health and Welfare
The Community Committee on Youth Education and Job
Opportunities, A Community Action Agency
Corpus Christi Speech and Hearing Center
Driscoll Foundation Children's Hospital
Corpus Christi State School

Child Care Technical Assistance Project To Model Cities

The Office of Early Childhood Development in the Texas Department of Community Affairs received a grant of $40,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to be matched with Title IV-A funds for a total of $160,000. The purpose of this project is to develop quality child care and child development services to Model Cities communities in Texas. This project was subcontracted to the State Department of Public Welfare.

In September of 1971, the Child Care/Child Development Technical Assistance Project for Model Cities became operational. The goal of this project as expressed in the contract is "to improve delivery of technical assistance and financial resources to Model Cities within the state in order to help Model Cities increase their capacity to analyze and respond to the child care needs of their model neighborhoods."

Direct technical assistance is being provided to the eight Texas Model Cities in accordance with the needs identified by the City Demonstration Agency and the local 4-C program, if one has been established. Technical assistance is being offered in the areas of planning, funding and contract development, program assistance and child care staff development.

A planning priority for the project is the development of community coordinated child care (4-C) programs in communities which lack a comprehensive approach to child care services and which want to develop a coordinated delivery system. Planning assistance will be given in analysis of needs, in identification and evaluation of present and potential child care recources, in development of alternative delivery patterns and in projections of needs and resources and development of long-range strategies. CDA staff, working with the 4-C program in planning child care services, can interlink other model cities' components such as manpower and education to increase the effectiveness of child oriented programs.

Assistance will be provided in the assessment of sources of funds for child care services and 4-C planning, including use of Title IV-A funds of the Social Security Act and possible joint funding arrangements with other agencies for the operation of child care projects. Communities will be assisted through a uniform proposal outline being developed by Contract Services of the State Department of Public Welfare in developing proposals to apply for Title IV-A funds.

Programming assistance will provide direct consultation in the efficient and effective implementation of child care projects, particularly with regard to state licensing and federal interagency requirements. Adequate staff training and orientation, program and curriculum design to meet the needs of the child for physical, social, emotional and cognitive development, and planning for appropriate equipment and supplies will be included. Another high priority in program assistance will be upgrading the quality of ongoing child care programs in the model neighborhood areas.

Closely related to programming assistance will be child care staff development. Help in the development of orientation, in-service, and academic training programs will be emphasized because the quality of child care programs is directly related to the quality of the staff. Staff development will be coordinated with Head Start training and technical assistance plans and other staff training resources to avoid duplication of training efforts.

In the first quarter of the project, a needs assessment was made of each of the eight Texas Model Cities. In initial on-site visits, the project staff determined the level of organization of the local 4-C Council, if one was operational, and the areas of responsibility which each council had defined for itself. Sources of primary support and constraints in each community were explored. From this initial survey, a statement of specific technical assistance needs was developed. These needs ranged from coordination in the areas of health services, and of intake and information systems to management training; from the clarification of the role of 4-C in the community to a workshop on a Family Day Home Program; and from Board orientation vis-à-vis roles and functions to staff training on all levels.

There is wide variation among the eight model cities. Four of the cities (Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Texarkana, and

Waco) are first-round cities while the remaining four (Austin, Edinburg, Houston and Laredo) are second-round cities. Each is individual in size, in geographic location, in racial and ethnic composition, in effective dates for their model cities action years, and in the status of 4-C development. Thus the project will use a variety of methods to achieve its goals and to provide services or strategies to fill the needs of each of these individual cities.

Child Development Seminar
L.B.J. School Of Public Affairs

The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, of the University of Texas at Austin, began operations in August of 1970. Designed as a graduate school to train and educate in the field of public affairs and grant professional degrees at the Master's and Doctorate level, the LBJ School utilizes the "three-legged stool" concept of Dean John A. Gronouski. This concept, stressing quantitative tools and techniques, government and management theory, and practical experience, was developed after years of evaluation and consideration of prominent graduate institutions in public and business administration, government and public affairs. Stress is placed on the thoughtful analysis of public policy and the effective and enlightened administration of such policy.

In the fall of 1971, the LBJ School began a graduate research seminar in the field of child development. This seminar was designed to accomplish three main tasks: to determine national policy and priorities in child development, to analyze the flow of national policy and federal funds through States and to local communities, and to consider and evaluate the delivery of local child care and child development services in two communities, Austin and San Antonio. The seminar is working in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences, whose Advisory Committee on Child Development is considering national policies and priorities, and the Texas Office of Early Childhood Development, which is concerned with policy on the state and local levels and with the quality of delivered services.

Some of the sub-projects which the LBJ School seminar intends to accomplish, in close contact with the Office of Early Childhood Development staff, are the design and development of an information system for the State of Texas, an evaluational tool of service quality, and recommendations for the improvement of program coverage and comprehensiveness. David Nesenholtz, Student Coordinator of the Child Development Seminar, will serve nearly a year of internship in the Office of Early Childhood Development, Texas Department of Community Affairs.

A SURVEY OF AGENCIES' PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN IN TEXAS

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

1970-71 saw slightly more than 70,000 children under the age of six enrolled in preschool education and child development programs in Texas. Roughly 40% of that total of 70,000 were in Foundation kindergarten programs. These programs, in addition to special education programs, migrant programs, bilingual programs, programs for the educationally disadvantaged and economically handicapped and pre-school non-English programs all offer new avenues of learning to Texas youngest citizens.

The Texas Education Agency is the state agency responsible for identifying the educational needs of these young children and for designing, administering and evaluating both state and federally assisted programs to meet these needs. TEA provides leadership, technical assistance and information to assist local school districts in planning and carrying out child development programs for their pupils. A description of these programs follows.

The Minimum Foundation Kindergarten Program

The Minimum Foundation Kindergarten Program, administered by TEA, is the beginning movement of a State-supported kindergarten program for all five year old children in Texas. In 1969, with the passage of House Bill 240, the Sixty-first Legislature authorized public kindergartens for the state. The first phase of this program was implemented in September 1970. It served:

(1) Children five years,five months of age who could not speak, read, or comprehend the English language (to the extent that they were not familiar with the common English words necessary for normal progress in the first grade), and

(2) Children from families whose income per year was $3,000 or less.

These children, classified as "educationally handicapped", have been given priority until the program is fully operational. In 1970-71 there were 29,500 students enrolled.

As increased facilities and teachers are provided over the next six years, the qualifying age limits will be decreased gradually until all five year-old children will be able to attend the Basic Foundation Program regardless of educational or economic need. Under the law, state supported kindergartens will be provided for those eligible to attend, although attendance will not be compulsory. By 1977-78, an estimated 237,266 children will be eligible to attend state funded public school kindergartens in their districts.

Provisions in House Bill 240 for instruction in the kindergarten program include:

- An appreciation of the cultural and family traditions of the child's parents;
- An awareness and appreciation of the broader world in which the child lives;
- Assistance provided to the child to develop appropriate language skills;
- Preparation for the child to participate in the world of his peers and the broader cultural stream into which he will progressively move as he matures;
- A beginning in the development of the mental and physical skills and cooperative attitudes needed for adequate performance in a school setting;
- A beginning in the development of his unique character and personality traits.[1]

To implement this bill's recommendations, the State Board of Education has developed these policy guidelines.

(1) It is mandatory for districts to offer a kindergarten program to eligible pupils.

(2) Classroom teachers are to be allocated pursuant to the regular Foundation School Program allocation formulas.

(3) Attendance of eligible children is voluntary and should not be required by a local school district.

Variation is possible in the type and length of kindergarten program which the local districts choose to implement.

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[1] Excerpt from an address by Charles Nix, Texas Education Agency, given at the Early Childhood Education Conference in Galveston, September 8, 1971.

Sessions may be offered on a full or half day basis. Full day classes are equivalent in length to those of the first grade. Half day sessions are required to be at least two-hours and forty-five minutes long. Small school districts may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, join with two or more other such districts within a county to provide a kindergarten program.

Guidelines have been developed by the Texas Education Agency outlining qualifying age limits, pupil eligibility and requirements for substantiating eligibility. Teacher allotments, other personnel allotments, operational allotments, and advanced funding are also specified by the agency in addition to suggestions regarding materials for new kindergarten classrooms. Teaching materials that meet the guidelines established by the Agency may be purchased at the time a new classroom is begun. The agency is also developing a list of learning center materials. Bulletin 696 of the Texas Education Agency, A GUIDE FOR THE EDUCATION OF FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN TEXAS, addresses itself to the area of developing a kindergarten program.

The Texas Education Agency provides these guidelines for The Kindergarten Endorsement:

A. The Certificate

> The Kindergarten Endorsement for the Provisional Certificate in elementary education shall require nine semester hours of junior level courses or above of the work toward the bachelor's degree, specifically devoted to kindergarten preparation, in addition to student teaching.

1. The Kindergarten Endorsement

    a. A program for elementary certification with kindergarten endorsement shall include a minimum of nine semester hours of junior level courses or above identified and designed for kindergarten teacher preparation, in addition to student teaching.

       A maximum of six hours of this kindergarten education may be substituted for elementary certification requirements. These may be in the Combination Subjects in Academic Specialization and/or in Elementary Content Areas. Six semester hours of electives must be preserved in the certificate program.

       In order to qualify for the Provisional Elementary Certificate with an endorsement for teaching in kindergarten, the candidate must complete six semester hours of student teaching. This shall consist of three semester hours of student teaching in kindergarten and three semester hours of student teaching in the elementary grades.

    b. On September 1 of the second year following the effective date of this proposal, no person may be assigned as a kindergarten teacher who does not have a kindergarten endorsement or an Emergency Permit for kindergarten assignment.

       Teachers holding an elementary certificate prior to the date of enforcement of the policy, who have had one year or more of successful experience in kindergarten within a five-year period prior to the effective date of this policy in a school accredited by the Texas Education Agency, may apply for and receive the kindergarten endorsement.

2. Emergency Permit for Kindergarten

   The Emergency Teaching Permit for Kindergarten is available only upon the request of an employing superintendent either for (a) a person who holds an elementary certificate, or (b) a person who has successfully taught for five or more years in kindergarten in a school or school system accredited by the Texas Education Agency.

The Emergency Teaching Permit for Kindergarten for a person who holds an elementary certificate may be renewed annually for an additional two scholastic years at the end of which time the full requirements must be completed at an approved college. A minimum of three semester hours in kindergarten shall be completed for each renewal.

A person assigned to kindergarten on the effective date of this policy who has taught successfully five or more years in kindergarten in a school accredited by the Texas Education Agency may be issued an Emergency Permit, renewable for five years provided at least six semester hours shall have been earned each year toward the Elementary Certificate and Kindergarten Endorsement.

B. General Requirements for Colleges

1. The college or university preparing kindergarten teachers shall have at least one full-time specialist who has at least a master's degree and at least two years of successful experience in teaching kindergarten.

2. The college or university shall maintain a laboratory school or have available adequate facilities for observation and student teaching at the kindergarten level.

3. Library facilities shall provide materials for research and study of the young child and of kindergarten programs.

For more specific information concerning the Minimum Foundation Kindergarten Program contact:

Mr. Glen French, Program Director
Minimum Foundation Kindergarten Program
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3653

Special Education - Early Childhood Education

Attention is being given to finding innovative ways of reaching the special needs of all children in Texas. A number of programs focusing on special educational needs are already in operation. A description of the Preschool Deaf Program and expanded programs under the Act for Comprehensive Special Education for Exceptional Children follow.

The Preschool Deaf Program - The Preschool Deaf Program is a special education program designed for children ages three to five years who have a hearing loss severe enough to prevent adequate progress in speech development. By providing these children with a command of some form of communication with others, the program enables these youngsters to enter first grade at the Texas School for the Deaf or in Texas public schools.

This program has been in operation under the Minimum Foundation School Program since the 1959-1960 school year. During the 1968-69 school year, 16 local school districts provided programs for 262 deaf children. In 1969-70, the number had increased to 396 preschool deaf children being served in 23 schools.

Developmental Early Childhood Education Programs For Exceptional Children - During the Sixty-first Legislature with the passage of Senate Bill 230 (the Act for Comprehensive Special Education for Exceptional Children), a new commitment to the education of preschool handicapped children was made. This Act provided special educational services to handicapped children ages three to five years under the Developmental Early

Childhood Education Programs for Exceptional Children.

Beginning in September of 1970, those appraised as physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and those with special language and/or learning disabilities[1] are eligible for services through this program. Pupils currently enrolled in the program for deaf children have the option of being included in this program.

Under the master Developmental Design, there are two types of programs, Plan A (Comprehensive Special Education for Exceptional Children) and Plan B (Program Based on Identified Handicapped Pupils). Plan A provides a mandatory early childhood program for handicapped preschoolers. This program represents a total shift from the labeling of handicapping conditions to the development of a comprehensive process to meet individual pupil's needs. Under Plan A there is no specific teacher-pupil ratio. Plan A Programs serve ages 3-21. Plan B retains the idea of self-contained classrooms according to handicaps, with a specific teacher-pupil ratio. Plan B schools may apply for early childhood programs to serve ages 3-5, but cannot operate these programs unless they are approved. Plan B is a transition phase in the Developmental Design. By September of 1976, all schools will be operating under Plan A.

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[1] According to standards set forth in the Appraisal Process of the Ammended Guide and Handbook for Special Education, Bulletin 711, March '71.

In all of 1970, there were 5 Plan A schools and 5 Plan B schools which had early childhood programs. By the next year, Plan A schools numbered 29. There were 8 Plan B schools which operated early childhood development programs.

The purpose of developmental early childhood education programs for exceptional children is to provide instructional special education services to youngsters who may be predicted to experience academic failure upon entering regular elementary school programs. These children do not achieve due to mental, emotional, language and/or learning disabilities that preclude academic success. The programs proceed through a sequential developmental approach to learning. Activities are uniquely adapted to meet the needs and interests of individual children without isolating them from mainstream education. Certain resources are brought to bear on limiting conditions of individual children. Emphasis is placed on matching learning skills with individual assets which include the child's learning style and rate.

For further information concerning Special Education - Early Childhood Education Programs contact:

Mr. Don Partridge, Director
Special Education Division
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3501

Bilingual Programs

Bilingual early childhood education provides a different approach to meeting the individual educational needs of children. These programs concentrate on language development for the Mexican-American child. They utilize the native language of the child while providing experiences that promote oral language development in both English and Spanish. Services are provided to children who were monolingual in Spanish, monolingual in English, and bilingual. They also emphasize activities that deepen the students' understanding of both Mexican-American and Anglo-American cultures.

Preschool and kindergarten-level bilingual programs were funded under Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for the first time in 1969-70. Approximately forty children in one school participated in pre-kindergarten activities which included bilingual instruction emphasizing visual development, self awareness, social development and language skills. At the kindergarten level, another 1,717 children participated in bilingual programs.

Special needs of this program were met in innovative ways. Closed circuit television was used for instruction in Spanish and English. Experiences were provided to help children build their ideas about themselves and to improve attitudes about their cultural heritage. Parental involvement in program planning and development was encouraged.

For more specific information concerning the Bilingual Program contact:

Mr. Severo Gomez
Assistant Commissioner for Bilingual
and International Education
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3651

Educationally Disadvantaged/Economically Handicapped Preschool Program

A preschool program for educationally disadvantaged and economically handicapped children was begun in Texas during the 1966-67 school year. This program was funded under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-10 as amended. Two hundred fifty-two school districts implemented preschool activities which served 22,697 four and five year old pupils in public and non-public schools. Programs varied in length from six weeks to twelve months. Seven districts reported having preschool programs only. Over 50 districts had "English as a Second Language" as an activity. Others provided activities designed to overcome the children's academic and cultural deficiencies.

Texas' large minority groups -- Mexican-Americans and Blacks -- make up a significant portion of the population served by this program. Participants are selected from the economically handicapped and educationally disadvantaged children in the district as determined by the local school authorities.

The goal of this program is educational enrichment combined with development of sound social relationships among children and adults. Activities aim at providing the kind of climate which allows the child to develop a deeper sense of his own worth through success in his school environment. Health, food, welfare, and guidance services are also supplied through this program.

For more specific information concerning the Title I ESEA - Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten Program contact:

Mr. Jim Wilson, Program Director
Program Funds Management Division
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-4126

Migrant Preschool Program

Another program with bilingual emphasis operates to serve five and six year old migrant children who will enter the first grade during the following school year. In 1968-69, Title I Migrant Funds of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act were allocated to 53 districts for 178 preschool units to be operated during the regular school year. Three thousand five hundred migrant children were served that first year. During the second year, these same districts increased services to 207 units providing programs for 4,000 five year old children who would be entering school the following September.

Some of these programs provide a year of bilingual training with instruction in Spanish and English. Other programs provide a year of training in English as a second language. These methods use Spanish for explanations, songs and stories to provide a connecting link with the child's home experiences. In all of these migrant programs, special effort is made to develop the Spanish-speaking child's oral English and to broaden his background of experiences so he may have a better chance of succeeding when he starts first grade.

For more specific information concerning the Migrant Pre-School Program, contact:

Mr. Lee Frasier, Program Director
Migrant and Preschool Division
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3371

Preschool Non-English Speaking Program

The Preschool Non-English Speaking Program which operates in the summer has a similar goal to the Migrant Preschool Program -- that of preparing non-English speaking children for first grade. This summer program has been funded by the State since 1960 to serve non-English speaking five-year-olds who will enter the first grade in the fall.

During the two year period 1968-70, the program provided language training to 28,465 children. At the same time, four school districts expanded their programs to include eight weeks of the regular school year, thus providing more effectively for the needs of their children. More recent summer programs have been conducted in approximately 125 school districts with participation of between ten and twenty thousand youngsters. The program length has been increased to four and one half months.

Although the number of children in the summer Preschool Non-English Speaking Program seems to be decreasing, more children are being served by longer preschool programs which are offered during the regular school year.

For more specific information concerning the Preschool Non-English Speaking Program, contact:

Mr. Lee Frasier, Program Director
Migrant and Preschool Division
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3371

TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

A variety of child-related services are provided under the auspices of the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity. The main duties of TOEO are to motivate, encourage, advise, and assist local antipoverty program leaders in bringing economic opportunity to low-income citizens. Included within the scope of Economic Opportunity Act funds received for the State of Texas, under TOEO's authority, are coordination programs, workshops, economic development programs, migrant programs, food programs, youth development, housing activity, research and information services, disaster relief, and child development.

In the area of child development, the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity has participated in the formulation of State policies and mechanisms. Representatives from TOEO have served on the Governor's Task Force on Early Childhood Development, on the Council on Early Childhood Development and on the State Coordinating Committee on Early Childhood Development. TOEO's programs also manifest their concern for young children.

A number of programs either administered or supervised by TOEO greatly affect the care and development of children. Certainly, programs which provide for the training and employment of low-income adults, as well as those which provide emergency food and medical assistance and other services to families, in their final result, aid children. However, in the more direct sense, there are several programs where specified relationships to children are authorized.

In training and employment programs under the realm of TOEO, child day care services or payments may be provided to facilitate parental participation. In the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), Operation Mainstream, and New Careers, as well as newer programs, such day care provisions may be made.

Under the Community Action Program day care is provided both as a supportive service for low-income adults seeking employment or vocational training, and as a component of the advisory, informational and referral functions of Neighborhood Service Systems. Children receiving this care take advantage of educational, social, health, and nutritional services. The federal funds involved include more than $100,000 for employment - or training-related day care, and a part of more than $4,000,000 for Neighborhood Service Systems.

Head Start Program

The Head Start Program, the most comprehensive child development program authorized by the Federal Government, is the largest program aiding the development of children in Texas. More than $500,000 is being expended for training and technical assistance alone. Over $3,300,000 in federal funds is allocated for Full Year (Part Day) Head Start, accounting for services for 5,454 children in 124 centers throughout the

State. More than $7,300,000 in federal funds is allocated for Full Year (Full Day) Head Start, serving 7,867 children in 201 centers. Nearly $3,000,000 is allocated for Summer Head Start, for 13,783 children in 208 centers.

The components of the Head Start Program include health, nutrition, education, social and psychological services, and parent involvement. Complete medical and dental examinations and immunizations are provided. The nutritional program includes at least a hot meal and a snack each day. The educational, social, and psychological services stress the affective and cognitive development of the child.

Follow Through Program

Follow Through is the natural extension of Head Start and other preschool child development programs when the child enters public school. The services provided are of the same comprehensive nature as those in Head Start as the attempt is made to continue the advantages of the preschool developmental environment. Follow Through services are provided for over 3,000 children in Texas, with a federal contribution of over $3,000,000.

Parent and Child Centers Program

The Parent and Child Centers Program is new to Texas. In this program, great emphasis is placed on reinforcing parental skills and involvement with their children in an attempt to prevent deficiencies at an age younger than that reached by Head Start. Parents interact with one another, receive advice, take advantage of referral services; and the entire family receives comprehensive health care. The program has reached over 100 families with children ages 0 through 3 years, with federal monies totaling $175,000.

Comprehensive Health Services, Medical Care, and Dental Care Programs

The Comprehensive Health Services, Medical Care, and Dental Care Programs offer a range of services to children in Texas. While the programs serve low-income families generally, specific care is given to children as an emphasis. Under these programs, over $650,000 in Federal monies has paid for service to nearly 25,000 people. Included in the health and medical care is examination and treatment as well as preventive, curative, and follow-up services.

Family Planning Program

TOEO's Family Planning Program was responsible for funds distributed to 30 agencies and for services to 137,888 persons in 1970. The services involved in this program include family planning education, counseling, examinations, and supply and instruction in family planning methods. As a result of the program, general maternal and child health is improved, infant mortality is reduced, the cancer death rate is reduced, and the economic and emotional condition of families is improved. Funds allotted for Family Planning programs in Texas totaled $1,959,095 in 1970.

Other Health Programs

A total of $165,556 was utilized for Other Health Programs in selected communities in Texas during 1970. Included in the services purchased in these programs were maternity, pediatric and well-baby services, immunization (more than 25,000 persons were immunized against rubella), and other medical services.

General Services

Under the category of General Services, funds for Community Action Programs are forthcoming for parent education programs in homemaking, home nursing, medical self-help, mother and baby care, and nutrition; homemaker and health services; and programs to teach preschool Spanish-speaking children English. A total of $924,805 was used for these programs in 1970 (an unidentified amount was used for services and educational programs not specifically linked with children).

Emergency Food and Medical Services Program

The Emergency Food and Medical Services Program brings assistance to poor families living in rural areas, where there is a commodity distribution program but no community action agency. Over 59 percent of the recipients are children. In 1970, nearly $3,600,000 was expended.

Of twelve Pilot Programs funded, four were specifically designed to care for the needs of young children, and another four offered medical, counseling and referral services to children and families. Total funds for these projects came to approximately $1,000,000.

Migrant Day Care Program

The Migrant Day Care Program is a preschool educational program designed to prepare four and five year old children for entrance into regular school. The program extends comprehensive educational, medical and dental, nutritional, and other services to children of seasonally-employed agricultural workers. A total of 154 children were cared for in 1970, on the basis of a 12-hour day and a 5-day week. The aims of the program are to overcome the language and cultural differences of migrant children, and emphasis is placed on teaching the children to cope with failures and successful achievements. Parents are involved in the program and are provided with information on child care and child development as well. The funding level was $71,595.

Migrant Service Centers

Migrant Service Centers, funded in 1970 for $25,885, offers assistance in obtaining services and referral for low-income migrant workers. Included are medical services, food stamps and emergency food, and legal aid. Follow-up services are an integral aspect of the program.

Parent Involvement Project

A project to develop a core of specialists in parent involvement, to be used in local Head Start centers and other community action programs, was funded for Region VI in 1970. The Child Study Association of America, located in New York, was awarded $289,752 to establish a team of trainers to develop and present techniques for training teachers in how to effect parental involvement in Head Start. The Harris County Community Action Head Start Centers, Houston Day Care Neighborhood Centers Associations and Texas Southern University Child Development Laboratory allowed practice experience and observation of their teaching for the program.

Head Start Training and Technical Assistance

The Texas Office of Economic Opportunity was designated to implement training and technical assistance to local Head Start programs by representatives from the state agencies, Regional Training Officers, Career Development Staff, Head Start Directors, CAP Directors, Head Start parents, and the State 4-C, Training and Technical Assistance Suppliers. This action is in response to the decentralization of responsibility for training and technical assistance to the region and state.

The overall goal of this Work Program is to provide an efficient and effective system of delivering training and technical assistance to Head Start grantees in the State of Texas. The program will also provide a coordinated method of making available to local programs those existing resources that will assist in raising the quality of service and achieving the goals and objectives of Head Start.

The Texas Office of Economic Opportunity will develop a system of delivery of services and training in a variety of models to meet demands based on the needs indicated by each local program in its individualized Training and Technical Assistance plan and/or needs requested in a specific Training and Technical Assistance response.

For further information concerning TOEO Programs which affect children contact:

Mrs. Cora Briggs, Child Development
Specialist
Texas Office of Economic Opportunity
P.O. Box 13166, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 478-9601

TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Texas State Department of Health offers a variety of programs to meet the health needs of children in Texas. Two divisions of this agency focus specifically on children. Maternal and Child Health concerns itself with the child before its birth by offering programs for expectant mothers as well as their young children. The Division of Crippled Children's Services addresses itself to the needs of another segment of Texas' child population. The Tuberculosis Program extends its services to children and their families. Several new programs are being planned to augment these present programs.

Maternal And Child Health Programs

In 1927, the Divison of Maternal and Child Health was established by S.B. 47, Article 443a: Section I. This Division seeks to approach the health of the children of Texas in a positive way by stressing preventative services to families throughout the State. The wide range of programs offered by this Divison includes maternity and well child conferences, family planning, screening for PKU and preschool screening for vision, hearing and dental problems as well as provision of certain remedial services. These programs have made important contributions to the health and well-being of families in Texas. The divison is funded by the State legislature.

In administering its programs, the Divison of Maternal and Child Health follows the policy of the Department in maintaining the autonomy of programs at a local level. Thus, local departments are expected to assume leadership in closing gaps between preventative and therapeutic services and in developing practical arrangements with all existing agencies to make continuity of care a reality for children as well as childbearing and child-rearing families. Local health departments are charged with the responsibility of reaching and maintaining services to families with multiple health problems and marginal incomes. In each of its programs, heavy emphasis is placed on educating the parent so that the child benefits from increased understanding of sound health practices.

Maternal And Child Health Conference Services

The maternity and well child conferences are sessions similar to clinics. In contrast to a clinic which offers treatment for sick children, these conferences provide for the education, examination and treatment of well children and expectant mothers. Both programs are administered by the Director of the full time local health department who plans and designs each program, usually through the use of health educators and/or public health nurses. Provision is made for consultation and financial assistance to other agencies requesting such conferences. Conferences must be approved by the local medical society. The State Department of Health also suggests that the local department appoint a Medical Advisory Committee to give counsel on community maternity and child health problems, conference practices, and the interpretation of conference services to other medical colleagues.

To maintain a quality program, the State Department of Health often arranges conferences with local offices of health to develop new services or to expand or extend present services. Staff training is offered to local department personnel. In some instances, services have to be curtailed because the lack of funds or insufficient staff results in an immunization program only, not maternal or child health services.

The State Department of Health publishes a book of guidelines which outlines aspects of both maternity and well child conferences. Included in this policy manual are discussions of responsibility on a state and local level, a description of planning mechanisms for conference services, an outline of provision of actual conference services, and a guide for Nurses' Conferences in Maternal and Child Health as well. The section on planning conference services details the work of the Advisory Committee, a profile of those served with a statement about priorities of services, suggestions on spacing visits and scheduling conferences, the division of duties of the staff, and a suggested floor plan for a successful conference. Guidelines on the actual provision of conference services discuss preconference activities, appointments, staff functions, and a detailed log of how the patient is served in both well child and maternity conferences. Thus the State Department of Health booklet of policies and procedures for Maternity and Well Child Conferences provides a practical framework which can be adapted to the special needs of individual communities.

Maternity conferences offer antepartum, post partum, and prenatal care to women in their child bearing years and subsequently to their children. The extent of services is determined by the local health department and consulting physicians. Some conferences are entirely medical, providing physical examinations to expectant or potential mothers. Other conferences combine medical services with educational programs, such as instruction on the physiology of pregnancy. Often family planning is a part of a conference in addition to medical services. Other maternity conferences provide a family life program which deals with the whole family and its potential.

Some conferences are designed solely for the purpose of family planning. The State Department of Health through its Literature Section and its Film Library offers materials which can be used in Maternity Conferences. The Division of Maternal and Child Health makes available film strips, slide presentations, and exhibit materials such as flip charts, posters, and other visual aids. Conference services in family planning include a thorough educational program as well as counseling and examination by a physician. Any decision with regard to family planning is made by the patient, with knowledge of the attending physician's advice and incorporating her personal or religious views.

Child health services are administered through well child conferences and extend care to children from before birth to age 6 years. These conferences include medical services, nursing services and an educational program designed to help the parent learn ways to improve the health environment of the child. As in the Maternity Conferences, the clinicians are usually private physicians assisted by public health nurses, volunteers, nutritionists, and other interested workers. Often in larger metropolitan areas, there is paid staff or a full time director.

PKU Screening - Another vital service made possible through the Division of Maternal and Child Health is PKU screening. Among the 200,000 babies born in Texas each year, twenty children may be born with an inherited condition called phenylketonuria (Fen'-ill-kee-toe-new-ree-ah) or PKU. PKU is a hereditary metabolic defect that causes a child to be unable to use all the protein found in breast or cow's milk and other foods. Products which may cause mental retardation and other damage begin to build up in a PKU baby's body soon after he starts to take milk. If untreated, PKU usually causes severe brain damage; however, if PKU is found early enough and treated, mental retardation can be prevented. For this reason, early diagnosis is essential.

PKU is inherited from both parents even though neither may have the condition. In this case, both parents of a PKU child are carriers of the trait which causes this defect.

Because it is inherited, more than one child in a family may be born with PKU. Other close relatives such as cousins have a greater chance of being born with PKU than babies in the general population.

Although PKU is rare, more than 100 persons in the State have been found who are suffering from this condition. The legislators of Texas thought that early detection of this condition was so important that in 1965 H.B. 893 was passed requiring PKU tests on all children born in the state.

Testing for PKU requires only a few drops of blood from the newborn infant for laboratory testing. Because the condition does not manifest itself until after a baby has received at least 24 hours of milk feeding, blood spot samples on filter paper are usually collected by the hospital just before the discharge of a newborn child. PKU testing can also be done in doctors' offices or well child conferences when the infant is dismissed from the hospital too early for a PKU test to be considered valid.

When results of the initial blood test lead a doctor to suspect PKU, he makes additional laboratory tests to enable him either to form a positive diagnosis or to rule out PKU. If the condition is confirmed,a special diet limiting the part of protein harmful to a PKU child is prescribed as treatment. Dietary treatment should not be prescribed, however, until PKU has been confirmed through chemical tests.

To meet the challenge of combating this condition, the Texas State Department of Health provides filter paper collection materials to physicians, hospitals, clinics and local health departments. PKU screening and confirmatory tests are submitted to the Section of Laboratories which provide results of these tests. The dietary supplement for confirmed PKU patients is necessary to combat mental retardation; however the supplement is expensive. Therefore, the Division of Maternal and Child Health will provide this supplement at no cost to a family at the request of the attending physicians.

In order to see that the level of phenylalanine remains at a safe level in the blood stream of the PKU child, frequent blood tests are necessary. The State Department of Health provides this service for the monitoring of PKU children. Blood tests are taken about once each week in the neonate; later, as his metabolic stability is maintained, the testing occurs less frequently. Physicians may send blood samples to the State Section of Laboratories for testing. This monitoring process is necessary until the metabolic condition corrects itself, often up to the age of 10 years.

To date no efforts have been made to screen parents for PKU carriers because of the expense involved.

For further information concerning the services of the Division of Maternal and Child Health contact:

C. F. Moore, Jr., M.D., Director
Division of Maternal and Child Health
State Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756
(512) 454-3781 Ext. 396

Preschool Screening for Vision, Hearing and Dental Problems -

Preschool screening for vision, hearing, and dental problems is another service provided by the Division of Maternal and Child Health. This program has two objectives:

- early detection of problems in vision, hearing and dental health for children ages four through six years and
- parent awareness of advantages of preschool testing.

For many years, the State Department of Public Health has offered this program to cities and counties. Screening sessions may be requested by administrators of community or county schools, PTA's, health departments, community council members, church groups or others interested in sponsoring such a preventative health program. The Division of Maternal Health provides technical assistance to those sponsoring the sessions by means of screening forms, testing equipment, staff training, volunteer training, publicity and administration of the screening session. State assistance is made available to local communities for a period of three years so that a foundation for the continuation of the program can be laid. After this three year period, local communities or counties have the responsibility of initiating these yearly sessions and other follow-up work. Equipment may be on permanent loan from the State Department of Health.

Once a session is requested by a local community of a county, sponsors meet with the State Department of Health personnel to assess resources in the local community and to plan for a time, for a central meeting place, for publicity to recruit volunteers to help staff the session and children, and for other necessary arrangements. The session is then publicized well in advance throughout the community or county. Radio, television and newspaper coverage, posters in schools, churches, and store windows, letters to parents with school age children and door-to-door leaflets are some of the publicity methods used. Children are usually sent registration cards before attending a session. Parents must accompany children since education is one of the goals of the program. The session usually lasts for one to three days, serving 24 children per hour with a rotation through three testing areas. Often as many as 400 children attend a preschool screening session. Sessions are held in a building central to the group being served such as a church (during the school year) or a school building (during the summer months).

In a typical screening session, children are welcomed into a reception room. After a brief explanation of what will happen in the tests and instructions about rotation through the three types of tests, short movies are shown. The Department of Health makes available three movies -- "You and Your Eyes," "You and Your Ears," and "Getting Ready for School." The children are then divided into smaller groups and are given tests in vision or hearing, or a dental examination. The Snellen chart is used in vision screening. Children are instructed about the name and orientation of letters so that there will be no confusion as to the mechanics of the test. In the hearing session, children are screened at four different frequency levels at 25 decibels of intensity. If there is failure to hear at two levels in either ear, a complete threshhold test is given which would measure the amount of hearing at each of six frequencies. The dental examination often includes instruction on oral hygiene such as proper brushing techniques.

While the child is being tested, the parent fills in background information about the family health history and about the child's vision, hearing and dental history.

At each session, there is a master appointment schedule which records the name, age, address, and results of testing for each child so that records are available for follow-up work. Test forms of those needing treatment are sent to doctors. After treatment, these forms are sent to the proper follow-up person such as a PTA member or other sponsor and later to the school as a part of a child's permanent health record.

For additional information about preschool testing and screening programs, local school administrators or interested persons may write to the State Department of Health for bulletins on this subject. In the publication "A Vision Conservation Program for the Children of Texas" and its companion "A Hearing Conservation Program for the Children of Texas" fuller information is given concerning the organization of a preschool screening session. References are also given to other state agencies offering help in vision and hearing sessions or problems.

For further information concerning the Preschool Screening Program contact:

Miss Fern Van Zandt
Division of Maternal and Child Health
State Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin , Texas 78756
(512) 454-3781 Ext. 363 and 364

Hearing Aid Program - Children found to suffer from a severe hearing loss may find help through another service offered by the Division of Maternal and Child Health. The diagnostic services of the aural diagnostic and rehabilitation program, better known as the "Hearing Aid Program," are available to children up to the ages of 21. Federally funded, this program furnishes a limited number of hearing aids for children throughout the state. Those seeking help are judged according to their physical condition, financial situation and the amount of funds available. This program provides audiological, odological, pediatric and phychological services for those with a severe hearing loss. However, at this time, no speech evaluation services are possible, nor is there any follow-up work for equipment, parent-child counseling or speech therapy.

For further information concerning the Hearing Aid Program contact:

Mrs. Edie Skaggs
Division of Maternal and Child Health
State Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756
(512) 454-3781 Ext. 364 or 365

Dental Health Services - The Division of Dental Health works in conjunction with the Division of Maternal and Child Health to provide a comprehensive information service on dental health to children, parents and educators throughout the State. This division does not provide direct service to the public but acts as an information source for dental education programs. The Division receives funds from the Division of Maternal and Child Health to develop educational materials which can be used in well child conferences, preschool screening programs and school dental health programs. Teachers, nurses, administrators of health programs, and other interested individuals may use the materials prepared by this Division.

The film library of the Division of Dental Health contains sixty titles, including two in Spanish. There are five filmstrips in color with sound tracts on records. Three of these presentations are in Spanish. Literature available from this Division includes a broad assortment of pamphlets, brochures, booklets and leaflets dealing with dental health and hygiene. Some of these are published by the American Dental Association, the U.S. Public Health Services and other health agencies and may be obtained free of charge. Colorful posters dealing with dental health and hygiene may also be ordered without cost. A variety of teaching models and instructional materials are available on loan from this division.

New this year is a DIRECTORY OF DENTAL CARE SERVICE PROGRAMS IN TEXAS. This booklet provides information about dental services for the indigent in various communities. It is designed to be of help to dentists, dental auxiliaries, school nurses, teachers and social workers who are in contact with people who may need public health services. The Directory also includes dental services funded by local, State or Federal sources. The Division aims at up-dating and expanding this directory from year to year.

Some 24 communities participate in the Clinic Conference Program. Where there is no local public health agency available to sponsor dental care services, limited financial aid can be provided to reimburse private dentists for part of the costs of providing dental care to indigent children. In addition to these conferences, eight of nine communities in Texas have full time dental programs in which dental care is provided for indigent children. Two of these programs serve the elderly as well.

For more information concerning Dental Health Services,

contact:

Carlos Lozano, D.D.S., Director
Division of Dental Health
State Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756
(512) 454-3781 Ext. 351

Crippled Children's Programs

The Division of Crippled Children's Services administers the physical restoration service in the State of Texas for children with crippling conditions. The Crippled Children's Program is governed by H.B. 745, Regular Session, 49th Texas Legislature and is financed by funds from the State and Federal Government. It has been serving children in Texas since 1933.

The State statute provides that any person under twenty-one years of age whose physical functions or movements are impaired by reason of a joint, bone, or muscle defect or deformity is eligible for care under this Act. Crippling conditions which are accepted for treatment under the program are torticollis (or wry neck), brachial birth palsy, dislocation of the hip, spina bifida, absence of bone, amputations, club feet, cerebral palsy, cleft lip and/or cleft palate, web fingers, extra fingers, poliomyelitis, osteomyelitis, arthritis, tuberculosis of bone or joint, severe burns, complicated fractures, sarcome, bow legs, knock knees, scoliosis (progressive), muscular dystrophy and flat feet. Children diagnosed by a physician to have any of these conditions are eligible for treatment provided that the county judge of the county in which the child resides certifies that the parents of the child cannot finance the needed care and treatment.

Assistance and treatment may be obtained by applying to the Division of Crippled Children's Services at the Texas

State Department of Health. Parents are then free to choose doctors from a list of some 200 physicians approved by the Department. Hospitals are also the choice of physician and parent provided that the facility chosen has been designated by the State Board of Health for use in this program.

Treatment and aid provided by the Crippled Children's Program range from medical and surgical care to hospitalization, convalescent home care and special nursing services. Transportation to and from treatment centers is provided. Physical aids such as wheel chairs, braces, artificial limbs, crutches, special medication and related services such as physical therapy are also covered by this program.

The Division of Crippled Children's Services administers a separate program for children ages 0-21 years with congenital heart conditions. These children are sent to approved heart specialists who are usually located in the larger metropolitan areas throughout the state.

At the present time, the Crippled Children's Program has no funding for research or for educational services to be provided to children during treatment and convalescence.

For additional information concerning the Crippled Children's Program contact:

Mr. James L. Tenney, Assistant Director
Division of Crippled Children's Services
State Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756
(512) 454-3781 Ext.367

Tuberculosis Control Program

The Division of Tuberculosis Control extends its services to children in Texas through its tuberculosis control program. Senate Bill 130 of the 59th Legislature established this separate division of the State Department of Health. The program is funded by state monies. One of the four basic goals of this program is "to prevent the infection of and development of disease in children by a child-centered program of identification, chemoprophylaxis and long-term supervision of both children and adults who have been identified as being at a high risk of developing tuberculosis."[1]

The Division offers its child centered program through the local schools and in close cooperation with school officials, nurses, local health departments, health officers and voluntary organizations. It aims both at identifying children with a high risk of developing tuberculosis, and at educating children and parents about TB. Thus the program consists of an educational phase which tells the child about tuberculosis (how it may be contracted, how it may be prevented through skin testing and early detection and what to do when it is detected) as well as the actual skin tests, follow-up examinations and prescribed treatment.

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1 ANNUAL REPORT, Tuberculosis Control Division, 1970-1971, p.2)

Another emphasis of the child centered program is the required examination of all school personnel. The school year 1970-71 was the fifth year for which the examination of school personnel was a prerequisite for employment. All personnel, from teachers to janitorial staff, were to be tested. School district superintendents then submitted a report listing the number of personnel, the number examined and the results of these examinations.

Since the child is affected by his whole environment, which includes the adults with whom he comes in contact, the total program of the Division of Tuberculosis is indirectly important to the child. Throughout the State, the program is administered regionally, using the same public health regions as the State Department of Health. Each region maintains a regional headquarters with a medical director and/or nursing supervisor and staff. These regional headquarters are usually located in areas where there is no county or local health program; therefore, the need for TB services is greater. The program often extends its services to or through the local health departments offering advisory assistance or loan of testing equipment or staff (on occasion). The Division of Tuberculosis Control will also assume the tuberculosis portion of local health services when requested.

The program includes examination of children in contact with tuberculosis cases, testing of children for tuberculosis and the treatment of tuberculin children in hospitals or as outpatients.

Fuller information about the Tuberculosis Program may be obtained from:

Robert B. Skinner, M.D., Deputy Commissioner
Division of Tuberculosis Control
State Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756
(512) 454-3781 Ext. 377

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION

The Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation provides vital services for young children in Texas. This Department was created by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1965, House Bill 3 of the 59th Legislature, which charged the agency with the responsibility of conserving and restoring the mental health of all the state's citizens and of helping the mentally retarded achieve their maximum potential. This legislation marked a new assignment of responsibility for the State Schools in order to consolidate state services for mental health and mental retardation under the jurisdiction of one agency.

House Bill 3 as enacted by the 59th Legislature was later amended by Senate Bill 465 of the 61st Legislature, effective in 1969. This amendment gave further direction to the efforts of this department by the authorization of community centers for mental health and mental retardation services. Thus local needs and services were given new emphasis and coordination with existing agencies providing services was encouraged.

With this legislation, new schools for the retarded were made possible. Older facilities were modernized and enlarged. New programs for care, treatment, and rehabilitation are being developed as rapidly as funds are available. Research continues to probe the causes, early detection methods and prevention measures of mental retardation -- three areas crucial to safeguarding young children of future generations. Texas has one of the fastest growing community mental health and mental retardation programs in the United States. Local facilities continue to expand in providing needed services to the community.

Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers

There are twenty-three Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers operating throughout the State of Texas. These centers are multi-funded community operations governed by local Boards of Trustees. They also receive grant-in-aid funds through the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

Under its Community Services Division, the Department has divided the state into ten regions, each with a coordinator. Regional coordinators work with and assist community mental health and mental retardation centers. The thrust of these facilities is to expand and improve services to emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded persons by means of contractual agreements, purchasing services from local existing agencies when this is possible.

The range of services offered collectively by community mental health and mental retardation centers is broad. Individually these facilities offer only those services designed to meet the particular needs of their communities. For example, in less populous areas, Regional Coordinators work closely with community officials to establish local mental health and mental retardation services through cooperative agreements with state hospitals and special schools. Programs which are possible are often limited by the availability of funds and by the degree of cooperation possible between existing community organizations.

A survey of the total scope of community center activities would include such services, programs, and facilities as:

educational services and extended care which provide programs for preschool children and school age trainable retardates; (These programs are offered at center-operated facilities in neighborhood districts throughout the greater metropolitan area.)

a preventative mental health program making possible an intensive, enriched preschool program for disadvantaged children;

a child guidance hospital program which maintains a school setting with specially-trained teachers and assistants for children with behavorial problems (usually for grades one to four);

programs of assistance to children with emotional and/or learning disorders;

child development centers extending preschool classes and day care units into neighborhoods by means of contractual agreements with municipal retardation association;

preschool and day care training for mentally and emotionally retarded children who may also be physically handicapped in some way;

a preschool special education center;

training services for mentally retarded children ages three through sixteen years who cannot function in public school special education centers;

organization and school programs offering day care and training for trainable retarded children;

day care provisions for mentally retarded children of working mothers;

day care centers based in the surrounding communities for primarily preschool children who are severely retarded;

a metropolitan health district's work on preventative, early case detection, home training, counseling, referral and school placement services;

a guidance center providing diagnosis and evaluation, outpatient care, individual and group therapy for children and adults and an inpatient holding facility on an emergency basis by contractual agreement with a local hospital;

an outpatient department of a child guidance center which extends outpatient services such as somatic therapy, medications, family counseling, etc.;

a community guidance center offering basic diagnostic evaluation and treatment to children and adolescents up to 18 years of age;

a child treatment center making available treatment and education for severely emotionally disturbed children;

a children's psychiatric center and hospital supplying the five essential services of inpatient care, outpatient care, partial hospitalization, emergency treatment, consultation and education;

year-round recreation programs for mentally retarded persons offered through contractual agreement by the municipal parks and recreation department;

recreational services contracted to the municipal mental retardation agency;

as well as these ancillary services:

a child and family service homemakers program assisting persons who need help in the establishment and maintenance of a home, through training and counseling; and

a child and family service outpatient unit providing family counseling, marital counseling, advice on adoption procedures, and problems of the unwed mother.

For more complete information concerning Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers contact:

Dr. James Dolby, Director
Division of Community Services
Texas Department of Mental Health
Box 12668 Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 454-3761

A list of Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers and their executive directors may be found in the Appendix.

State Hospital Outreach and Outpatient Services

The Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation has eleven State Mental Health Facilities serving the people of Texas. These are located in Austin, Big Spring, Kerrville, Rusk, San Antonio, Terrell, Wichita Falls, Harlingen (Rio Grande Center), Vernon, Dallas and Fort Worth.

Although the hospitals rarely serve preschool children on an inpatient basis, they do offer outreach services at outpatient centers throughout the state. In these centers, diagnosis and evaluation, counseling,and therapy are available to the young child with emotional problems and to his family.

At this time the Department offers no programs exclusively for the preschool child. In the future, however, as more is learned about the causes of mental illness and as methods of early detection are improved, these services will focus on the young child. Innovative treatment of emotional disorders in children is being emphasized in current research.

More detailed information concerning these Outreach and Outpatient Services may be obtained from:

Ira Tunnell, M.D.
Deputy Commissioner for Mental Health Services
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Box 12668 Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 464-3761

State Schools for the Mentally Retarded

Article 5547-202 of Vernon's Texas Civil Statute (House Bill 3 of the 59th Legislature) established the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation as the state authority for the administration of state schools. Ten State Schools and two State Centers for the Mentally Retarded are operated by this Department. These facilities include the Abilene State School, the Austin State School, the Corpus Christi State School, the Denton State School, the Lubbock State School, the Lufkin State School, the Mexia State School, the Richmond State School, the San Angelo Center, the Travis State School and the Human Development Centers in Amarillo and Beaumont.

State Schools operate on a 24-hour basis to provide treatment and care for mentally retarded persons of all ages. Some preschool children are served by these facilities; however, no program at the present time is designed exclusively for this age group.

In some rural areas of Texas, outreach programs have been developed by the schools and centers. These programs provide day care with some educational components for surrounding smaller communities. In such programs, local personnel are hired, trained, and supervised by the schools to serve as teachers and aides. School staff is often available as resource personnel for consultation, evaluation and supervision of these preschool programs.

Admission to the state schools is made possible by direct application to the individual facility or center. In all cases, a child must be diagnosed as mentally retarded before admission is possible.

For more information concerning the State Schools for the Mentally Retarded, contact:

Mr. Bill J. Doggett, Deputy Commissioner for
Mental Retardation Services
Texas Department of Mental Health and
Mental Retardation
P.O. Box 12668, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 454-3761

State Centers for Human Development

Two Centers for Human Development were authorized in 1965 as demonstration centers for developing community programs. Located in Amarillo and Beaumont, these non-residential centers are serving as pilot mental retardation facilities. They extend a wide range of services to the mentally retarded and their families. Diagnosis and evaluation, day care, special education, counseling and recreation are available to those eligible from the immediately surrounding areas.

Preschool outreach programs have been developed with financing, training, and supervision of staff made possible by the centers. Children must be diagnosed as mentally retarded in order to be enrolled in the preschool program. Transportation is available for those living in the areas served by the centers, and fees are arranged on a sliding scale based on ability to pay.

For more information concerning these Centers for Human Development contact:

Dr. James Dolby, Director
Division of Community Services
Texas Department of Mental Health
and Mental Retardation
Box 12668, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 454-3761

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

It is the responsibility of the State Department of Public Welfare, as the delegate agency of the Governor, to administer funds authorized by Title IV, Parts A, B and C of the Social Security Act and to assist low-income families in attaining economic independence and self-sufficiency. A direct result of this mandate is the provision of care and services to children from low-income families in Texas.

AFDC Services

Title IV-A, entitled Aid to Families with Dependent Children, is designed to maintain and strengthen family life, to assist families in efforts to attain independence and self-support and to foster child development. Funds are available for payments and services.

By far the largest federal payments program specifically focused on the children of poor families, Title IV-A extends eligibility to families in the AFDC program, those who have been in the program in the past, and those who are potential recipients of welfare assistance. Payments are made by state welfare agencies to families with children that fall below designated income levels. A formula is developed and utilized by each state (depending on its available resources) for the amount of payment made to families within that state, with specified payments for each child.

The Title IV-A monies are available to the state welfare agency, as designated by the Governor. The monies are available on a matching grant basis, with 75 percent coming from the Federal Government and 25 percent from the state or local community. The authorization under this title is open-ended, and the federal funds are limited only by the amounts that can be provided as the match.

While the federal matching percentage is 75-25 for Title IV-A social services, the Texas State Department of Public Welfare has established the requirement of 30 percent coming from the local community (from local government sources; privately donated funds from United Funds, foundations, businesses, churches, civic groups, etc.; or from Model Cities supplemental funds). This extra matching percentage is required to help defray the costs for administering the program.

The AFDC program was originally designed for families in which a parent (and in most cases, the father) was dead, absent, or incapacited. Payments would be made to offset resulting economic disadvantages, to insure the proper and healthy rearing of children and the regaining of family independence and self-sufficiency. In 1961, the Social Security Act Amendments authorized federal assistance to states, at their option, to include families in which the head of the household is unemployed. In addition, the definition of those eligible for services under this title was expanded to include those who were past recipients of welfare assistance and also those who were potentially future recipients. At this point, the federal policy became comprehensive regarding the children of low-income families. Payments and services were authorized, no matter the condition or employment status of the family, as long as its income was low. State payments and service policies for children of poor families then could be as liberal as availability of funds would allow.

In the services component of Title IV-A, funds may be available for day care. According to 1972 estimates, nearly 75 percent of these funds for the nation are for the support of day care services to allow adult employment or training efforts or programs. At the discretion of each state welfare department, day care may be offered to present, past, and potential welfare recipients and under certain circumstances to all residents of a poor neighborhood.

In Texas, the State Department of Public Welfare is authorized to purchase day care and other social services for children and their families receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program and for children who have received assistance in the past or who are likely to become recipients of public assistance in the future. Funds may be used for the purchase of social services for these eligible children and their families provided that such services are not available to them without cost from other public or private agencies.

Purchasable services which relate to the care and development of children may include, but are not limited to, day care, homemaker services for families, family planning, services for unmarried mothers and their children, and social services relating to foster care (but not the cost of foster care). The services that are to be purchased from public or private suppliers must be subject to standards; the day care purchased must comply to state licensing standards and the Federal Interagency Standards.

Fuller information concerning those services purchased by Title IV-A funds may be obtained from:

Miss Maurine A. Currin, Director
Social Services Division
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-2024

Child Welfare Services

Child Welfare Assistance, as authorized by Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, is designed to offer services to children who are homeless, dependent, or neglected and to support child development.

Under this title, a formula grant is given to state public welfare agencies, so long as they are the single state agency to administer child welfare services, and so long as assurance is given that the provisions of the state plan will be met. The federal formula consists of a uniform amount of $70,000 to each state, with the balance allotted to states on a variable matching formula that takes into account the child population under 21 and the state per capita income.

In Texas, the State Department of Public Welfare provides for a wide range of services in Child Welfare Assistance. These services include Protection, Foster Care, Family Services, Adoption, Services to the Court in regard to legal custody, Child Care, and Licensing. The federal expenditures under Title IV-B for Texas were $2,264,183 for fiscal year 1970 and $2,803,702 for fiscal year 1971. Under this title, the state must demonstrate an effort on its own to provide service. The expenditures from Texas during this time period were $1,735,170 for fiscal year 1970 and $2,118,527 for fiscal year 1971.

Protective Services

The State Department of Public Welfare is charged by law with the protection of any child who is reported abused, neglected, or exploited. When such mistreatment occurs, the Department is dedicated to ameliorate its adverse effects. Protective services, which are extended to all children without regard to income, are statewide except in counties that have their own services. No report of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation ever goes without investigation. The primary objective is to remove whatever threat exists to the child's safety, health, or well-being. However, actions are also family-focused, and attempts are made to restore the family unit when possible. Parents are assisted in recognizing and remedying home conditions that are harmful to the child, and are encouraged to utilize community resources to enhance family solidarity, health, self-support, and stability. In addition, a Child Abuse Registry is maintained in Austin to help identify chronic child abuse offenders.

Foster Care

Temporary 24-hour per day child care in foster homes or institutions is provided in cases of family, emotional, or social problems. Regarding foster care, the motivation is the elimination of the disruptive effects of separation of the child from his own home, the assurance of good substitute care, the desire for the adjustment of the child to his new surroundings, and the preparation of the child for return to his home or placement in a permanent home situation. For younger children, especially, this care affords closer relationships than group care and is desirable. Regarding institutional care, for children who have great drives for independence, overpowering peer group pressures, distrust of authority, difficulty in relating to other people, and other emotional problems, this type of care may be utilized.

Family Services

Family Services are provided to help families learn about and use the resources of the community in order to enhance and strengthen family life. Social services workers give information about and assist with homemaking services, housing, financial management, child rearing, child development, child and family education, family planning, employment or training opportunity, family health, and legal intervention and assistance.

For more information concerning Protective Services, Foster Care, and Family Services, contact:

Mrs. Bernice Ackley
Consultant on Protective Services
and Foster Care
Social Services Division
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-2541

Adoptive Services

Adoptive Services are provided in order to find permanent homes for dependent or neglected children who are in the legal custody of the State Department of Public Welfare and need new legal parents. Consultation is given by the Department to adoptive applicants concerning factors that could affect their potential abilities as parents, such as their reasons for wanting a child, their incomes, ages, religious affiliation and marital relationship, and other contributing factors. Children to be placed in adoption are studied as well, for information on age, health, personality, behavior, etcetera. An Adoptive Resource Exchange is maintained in Austin. Visits by a social worker accompany the initial phase of the child in his new home until the legal conclusion of the adoption.

For fuller information concerning Adoption Services, contact:

Miss Bobbie Matthews
Consultant for Adoption Services
Social Services Division
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3054

Legal Custody Services

The Department of Public Welfare collects available information to assist courts of law in regard to legal custody. The information may include social, emotional, economic, health and other facts about families and children in question. The goal of the Department is to supply available information so that the court may make a decision which will be in the best interests of a child in regard to legal custody and the child's future care.

More information concerning Legal Custody Services may be obtained from:

Miss Carolyn D. Busch
Director of Legal Services
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-2006

Child Care Services

The State Department of Public Welfare assists in providing information and services to families so that they may arrange for and utilize child care for part of the day. The objective is to insure that all children receive appropriate and secure care during that part of the day when persons usually responsible for them cannot provide this care. Services include providing information, assistance, and referral to parents, developing plans for the care and development of the child, and offering extra help with family functions. Day care may be arranged for children of working mothers, children with special handicaps or problems, or children of mothers who experience the stress of raising large families. Home aides or in-home day care may be arranged or provided in times of the absence, illness, or other incapacity of the mother. This care includes cooking, child care, and home management. It is available only in a limited number of cases.

Licensing

A major task of SDPW in the area of child welfare services is the licensing of child care facilities and child-placing agencies. The goal is to assure quality care for children in day care facilities, foster homes, child-caring institutions, and adoptive homes. The activities of the Department include the following:

- Establishing written standards for non-profit and commercial child-caring institutions, centers, homes, foster and convalescent homes, and child-placing agencies such as adoption agencies;
- Establishing standards for soliciting funds from public child-caring and placing agencies;

- Making charter studies for the Secretary of State when such facilities apply for incorporation;
- Studying such facilities to determine that they are meeting standards;
- Assisting substandard agencies and facilities to make the necessary improvements to meet standards;
- Making referrals to the District or County Attorney concerning unlicensed or substandard facilities or agencies that have demonstrated unwillingness or inability to comply; and
- Offering consultation, upon request, to assist licensed facilities and agencies in improving services to children and families.

A copy of the MINIMUM STANDARDS for DAY CARE CENTERS, September 1971, may be requested from the State Department of Public Welfare at the address below.

Further information concerning child care services and day care licensing may be obtained from:

Mrs. Mabel Pitts
Day Care and Child Development
Consultant
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-2542

WIN Program

Under Title IV-C of the Social Security Act, the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, employable welfare recipients apply to the Secretary of Labor in order to be supplied with work or training opportunities. In turn, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is to supply adequate child care arrangements and facilities, so that mothers may take part in the program. The WIN authorization has a ceiling and until recently had a 75 percent Federal - 25 percent State matching requirement. Recent changes in the law have raised the ceiling for child care to $750 million for the country, and the matching percentage to 90 percent Federal and 10 percent State.

The WIN program in Texas has witnessed substantial expansion in recent years. In order for mothers to participate in the program, child care arrangements that are acceptable must be provided; the amount expended on child care is of primary importance. The value of WIN social services (the majority for child care) in Texas, from February through June 1970, was a total of $22,518 ($16,852 Federal and $5,666 State). From July 1970 through June 1971, this figure rose dramatically to $676,084 ($507,063 Federal, $147,347 State, and $21,674 local). From July 1971 through December 1971, the total was $487,287 ($365,465 Federal, $114,614 State, and $7,207 local).

For further information concerning the WIN Program, contact:

Mr. Donald W. Graham
Director of the WIN Program
Financial Services Division
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-2079

SDPW Publications

The State Department of Public Welfare makes available a number of leaflets and booklets which deal with their programs in greater depth. A few of these are:

WHAT, WHY, HOW, SOCIAL SERVICES,
DIRECTORY OF CHILD WELFARE RESOURCES,
IN TIME OF TROUBLE.

These booklets may be obtained by writing directly to the Social Services Division of the State Department of Public Welfare. Smaller leaflets such as "Who Cares about Kids?", "Children in Danger", "Aid to Families with Dependent Children", and "How to Apply" may be fourd in the Special Services Division of the State Department of Public Welfare.

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS

RESULTS OF THE AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN

The results of the 1971 Agencies' Survey of Programs for Children in Texas, compiled by the Office of Early Childhood Development, appear in the following tables. The data are arranged by county and region. Programs are grouped according to their administering, coordinating, or monitoring agencies. The figures on county population of children under six years of age were obtained from the 1970 United States Census data. The figures on program populations for children under six were obtained from the programs and agencies involved. While the data from programs under the jurisdiction of each agency are discrete, the figures between agencies overlap to an indeterminate degree. The information was collected for the State Fiscal Year, and is thus as of August 31, 1971.

The following programs were covered by the Survey:

Texas Education Agency --

- Minimum Foundation Program (State Kindergarten)
- Special Education
- Bilingual Program
- Title I, ESEA (regular)
- Title I, ESEA (migrant)
- Preschool Non-English-Speaking Program

Texas Office of Economic Opportunity --

- Head Start
  - Full Day, Full Year
  - Summer
  - Part Day, Full Year

State Department of Health --

- Crippled Children's Services
- Maternal and Child Health Program
- Tuberculosis Control

Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation --

- Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers
- State Hospital Outreach
- State Schools for the Mentally Retarded
- Mental Retardation Human Development Centers

State Department of Public Welfare --

- Title IV-A Day Care
- Work Incentive (WIN) Program Day Care
- Model Cities Day Care
- Commercial Day Care
- Nonprofit Day Care
- Commercial Family Day Homes
- Agency Family Day Homes
- Institutional Care (24 hours or more)
- Convalescent Institutions (24 hours or more)
- Agency Foster Homes
- Convalescent Foster Homes

Following the tables, there is a section of maps which show departmental regions and programs for the agencies mentioned above.

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi-Ling	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	Head Start* FullDay	Head Start* Summer	Head Start* PartDay	Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Hlth	T.B.
ALAMO STATE													
Atascosa	2108	98	--	--	1314	26	25	--[a]	--[a]	--	2	5	57
Bandera	315	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Bexar	95,683	4336	53	438	1677	100	1074	800	--	--	4003	6742	4219
Comal	2318	66	--	--	8	--	45	--	--	110[b]	--	--	--
Dimmitt	1235	65	--	--	48	100	--	--	--	--	17	333	217
Edwards	257	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--
Frio	1600	100	--	--	86	--	--	--	355[c]	--	--	--	--
Gillespie	871	7	--	--	4	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--
Gonzales	1602	66	--	--	78	9	--	--	--	--	12	74	--
Guadalupe	3486	120	--	--	51	--	--	75	267	--	--	--	--
Karnes	1465	78	--	--	106	--	80	--[a]	--[a]	--	--	--	--
Kendall	598	37	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerr	1374	32	--	--	6	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kimble	392	7	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kinney	204	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	220[d]	210[d]	--	--	--
LaSalle	641	29	--	--	20	30	20	--	--[c]	--	2	221	--
Mason	244	11	--	--	14	--	--	--[a]	--[a]	--	--	--	--
Maverick	2581	48	--	--	--	160	195	--	160	--	--	--	--
Medina	2286	82	--	--	127	--	25	--	--	--	--	8	--
Real	217	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--[d]	--[d]	--	--	--
Uvalde	2042	96	--	--	51	80	16	--	--[d]	--[d]	3	4	--
Val Verde	3580	146	--	134	47	40	100	40	386	--	6	53	--
Wilson	1413	61	--	--	55	--	55	185[a]	280[a]	--	1	6	8
Zavala	1597	74	--	--	75	140	--	--	--[d]	--[d]	--	--	--
ALAMO STATE TOTAL	128,109	5587	53	572	3827	685	1652	1140	1743	320	4046	7446	4501
BRAZOS VALLEY													
Brazos	6566	169	--	--	185	--	88	--	--	--	17	478	789
Burleson	867	33	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grimes	998	34	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leon	684	29	--	--	35	--	--	--	106	--	--	--	--
Madison	573	29	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robertson	1417	67	--	--	108	--	--	130	130	--	--	--	--
Washington	1537	87	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BRAZOS VALLEY TOTAL	12,640	448	--	--	554	--	88	130	236	--	17	478	789
CAPITOL													
Bastrop	1637	102	--	--	65	--	--	--	145	50	--	--	--
Blanco	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--[i]	--[b]	--	--	--
Burnet	826	26	--	--	30	--	--	--[f]	--[f]	--	--	--	--
Caldwell	1945	101	--	--	21	--	20	--[g]	--[g]	--	--	--	--
Fayette	1116	84	--	--	28	--	--	--	96	--	--	--	--
Hays	2619	177	--	--	195	10	--	60[g]	131[g]	--	22	68	7
Lee	611	53	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Llano	362	--	--	--	--	--	--	--[e]	--[e]	--	--	--	--
Travis	30,186	772	18	--	617	--	30	550	--	330	49	3398	53
Williamson	3712	95	--	--	66	20	25	100[f]	113[f]	--	26	866	344
CAPITOL TOTAL	43,284	1410	18	--	1043	30	75	710	485	380	97	4332	404

*See footnote at end of table.

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch(MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
	71	7	--	--	--	912	400	2154	2711	379	--	224	130	186	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	115	--	8	--	--	--	13	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	27	--	--	--	10	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	105	15	--	--	--	10	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	142	40	3	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	89	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	71	10	--	--	--	912	400	2617	3145	432	--	224	130	238	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	314	224	--	--	--	--	21	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	1	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	389	224	6	--	--	16	22	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	143	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	77	--	19	--	--	--	--	2884	1988	378	--	20	643	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	145	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
	77	--	19	--	--	--	--	3139	2151	384	--	20	643	--	--

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS-(cont.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi-Ling	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	Head Start*			Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Hlth	T.B.
								FullDay	Summer	PartDay			
CENTRAL TEXAS													
Bell	13,127	114	--	--	53	--	25	--	176	--	75	913	322
Bosque	687	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coryell	2796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	1442	32	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Freestone	860	43	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton	402	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hill	1782	29	--	--	50	--	--	70	80	--	--	--	--
Lampasas	833	29	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Limestone	1131	45	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McLennan	13,107	255	30	--	233	--	15	460	--	--	81	1841	38
Milam	1806	43	--	--	168	--	--	--	--	--	24	9	12
Mills	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--[e]	--[e]	--	--	--	--
CENTRAL TEXAS TOTAL	38,243	593	30	--	601	--	55	530	256	--	180	2763	372
COASTAL BEND													
Aransas	893	24	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee	2547	119	--	--	13	20	140	75	255	190	--	--	--
Brooks	947	75	--	--	132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Duval	1325	94	--	--	85	20	125	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jim Wells	4018	223	--	115	282	40	55	69	108	--	--	36	--
Kenedy	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kleberg	3703	160	--	20	--	--	168	--	95	--	--	--	--
Live Oak	740	32	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	--
McMullen	103	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--[e]	--	--	--	--
Nueces	27,937	1053	23	143	935	60	620	--	500	880	205	1757	560
Refugio	988	46	--	--	21	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Patricio	6035	355	--	--	242	20	40	--	165	45	29	121	95
COASTAL BEND TOTAL	49,312	2190	23	278	1764	160	1180	144	1123	1115	234	2008	655
CONCHO VALLEY													
Coke	227	9	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concho	266	7	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crockett	454	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Irion	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McCulloch	796	25	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Menard	236	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reagan	320	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Runnels	1000	59	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Saba	425	27	--	--	14	--	--	42[e]	90[e]	--	--	--	--
Schleicher	190	5	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sterling	103	5	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sutton	347	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tom Green	6878	200	--	286	185	--	--	165	--	120	28	657	37
CONCHO VALLEY TOTAL	11,329	369	--	286	316	--	--	207	90	120	28	657	37

* See footnote at end of table.

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch(MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	222	383	6	--	--	--	30	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	45	--	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	6	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	1419	1689	60	--	461	--	78	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
	100	--	3	--	--	--	--	1847	2252	72	--	461	--	122	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	35	--	--	144	--	16	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	57	8	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	--	8	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	684	835	86	--	--	--	127	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	4	--	--	--	9	--
	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	986	927	110	--	144	--	160	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	25	--	--	--	--	3	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	551	342	82	--	--	--	18	--
	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	595	412	86	--	--	--	23	--

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS-(cont.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
								Head Start*					
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi-Ling	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	FullDay	Summer	PartDay	Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Hlth	T.B.
DEEP EAST TEXAS													
Angelina	5612	1	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Hardin	3358	84	--	--	114	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--
Houston	1613	87	--	--	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jasper	2650	44	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	9	12	41
Nacogdoches	3038	43	--	--	59	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--
Newton	1459	36	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	1426	30	--	--	60	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Sabine	710	39	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--[h]	--	--	--
San Augustine	782	40	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--[h]	--	--	--
San Jacinto	663	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	--	--	--	--
Shelby	1836	65	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	75[h]	--	--	--
Trinity	662	38	--	--	28	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Tyler	1163	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEEP EAST TEXAS TOTAL	24,972	581	--	--	702	--	--	100	204	75	13	12	41
EAST TEXAS													
Anderson	2356	67	--	--	162	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camp	767	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cherokee	2671	32	--	--	35	--	--	--[i]	--[i]	--	6	209	1
Gregg	7782	242	--	--	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harrison	4517	97	--	--	98	--	--	200[j]	--	--	34	198	19
Henderson	2274	45	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marion	749	34	--	--	30	--	--	--	--[k]	--	--	--	--
Panola	1257	25	--	--	13	--	--	--[j]	--	--	--	--	--
Rains	269	25	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rusk	2857	55	--	--	130	--	--	150[i]	170[i]	--	--	--	--
Smith	10,091	125	--	--	187	--	--	--	588	--	31	957	502
Upshur	1833	42	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	67
Van Zandt	1743	25	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood	1344	48	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	46
EAST TEXAS TOTAL	40,510	885	--	--	958	--	--	350	758	--	80	1364	635
GOLDEN CRESCENT													
Calhoun	2194	52	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	3	118	526
DeWitt	1549	66	--	--	71	--	--	--	120	--	9	22	3
Goliad	440	31	--	--	57	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	1302	38	--	--	46	--	--	--	86	--	5	169	10
Lavaca	1355	49	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Victoria	6202	167	--	--	40	22	--	--	--	--	16	159	68
GOLDEN CRESCENT TOTAL	13,042	403	--	--	262	22	113	--	206	--	33	468	607

* See footnote at end of table

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch (MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	40	225	--	--	--	--	39	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	35	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	26	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	2	--	15	--	--	156	435	--	--	--	--	127	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	100	--	--	--	--	10	--
	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	60	6	--	--	--	38	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	47	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95	--	10	--	150	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	14	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	50	--	--	--	--	12	--
	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	474	237	--	--	--	--	53	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	6	--	--	--	13	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	7	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--
	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	819	619	22	--	150	--	223	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	109	44	--	25	275	50	--
	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	252	109	50	--	25	275	63	--

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS-(cont.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENC							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
								Head Start*					
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi-Ling	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	FullDay	Summer	PartDay	Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Hlth	T.B.
GULF COAST													
Austin	1164	12	--	--	22	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Brazoria	12,100	97	--	--	37	--	40	--	--	--	18	50	--
Chambers	1299	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	311	9
Colorado	1536	58	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Bend	6593	275	--	--	250	--	55	--	--	--	9	20	15
Galveston	17,840	403	68	96	591	--	60	180	336	--	27	2745	1018
Harris	203,774	1827	181	162	2707	--	568	1800	--	--	143	11,468	350
Liberty	3331	79	--	--	118	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--
Matagorda	3028	120	--	--	34	--	55	--	185	187	5	20	25
Montgomery	4915	49	--	--	57	--	--	--	40	--	5	5	1
Walker	1783	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waller	1276	42	--	--	63	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Wharton	3738	179	--	--	221	--	--	--	193	--	--	--	--
GULF COAST TOTAL	262,427	3181	249	258	4123	--	778	1980	914	187	209	14,619	1418
LOWER RIO GRANDE													
Cameron	18,456	570	--	92	1163	418	578	420	635	--	103	1651	510
Hidalgo	24,470	1508	--	647	1290	1395	310	700	1095	--	154	1502	590
Willacy	1978	134	--	--	203	160	--	--	--	--	4	177	--
LOWER RIO GRANDE TOTAL	44,904	2212	--	739	2656	1973	888	1120	1730	--	261	3330	1100
NORTH CENTRAL													
Collin	8476	50	40	--	18	--	--	--	--	120	5	147	7
Cooke	2147	2	--	--	34	--	--	--	235	--	--	--	--
Dallas	154,814	982	60	--	1103	--	--	900	--	--	339	15,213	10,820
Denton	7338	35	--	--	78	--	--	--	115	--	12	83	4
Ellis	4974	146	--	--	154	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Erath	1224	14	--	--	5	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Fannin	1691	121	--	--	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grayson	7957	88	--	--	172	--	--	--	360	--	22	340	7
Hood	530	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunt	4328	76	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	--	6	87	2
Johnson	4782	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kaufman	2998	133	--	--	78	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--
Navarro	2732	60	--	--	69	--	--	180	--	--	3	2	2
Palo Pinto	3451	30	--	--	13	--	20	40	--	--	--	--	--
Parker	3114	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rockwall	743	3	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Somervell	229	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tarrant	79,535	1846	31	513	1769	--	--	140	805	--	657	6413	3849
Wise	1903	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH CENTRAL TOTAL	292,966	3634	131	513	3647	40	20	1260	1845	120	1044	22,285	14,691

* See footnote at end of table

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch (MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	446	30	29	--	--	--	40	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	102	--	--	--	--	--	16	--
	--	--	--	--	365	--	--	572	207	18	--	86	--	64	--
	196	15	--	--	900	1120	--	10,693	5161	697	1185	75	101	708	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	--	6	--	--	--	3	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83	87	--	--	--	--	13	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	145	120	11	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	148	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
	196	15	21	--	1265	1120	--	12,288	5605	767	1185	161	101	881	--
	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	284	253	20	--	--	--	66	--
	17	--	--	--	100	200	100	233	791	15	--	36	--	69	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
	17	19	--	--	100	200	100	517	1044	46	--	36	--	135	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	385	138	--	--	--	--	25	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
	208	--	--	--	407	498	--	11,675	8185	515	62	116	50	541	--
	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	119	100	17	--	40	--	11	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	179	--	36	--	196	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	18	--	64	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	60	--	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	343	111	11	--	--	--	42	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	24	--	--	--	1	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	226	--	6	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146	--	--	--	--	--	5	--
	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	67	--	107	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	343	34	--	76	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	50	33	--	--	--	6	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	34	--	--	--	--	333	--	4639	3026	883	39	339	40	196	16
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	4	--
	242	18	29	--	407	831	--	18,033	12,013	1717	101	1057	90	841	16

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS - (cont.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi-Ling	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	Head Start*			Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Hlth	T.B.
								FullDay	Summer	PartDay			
NORTH EAST TEXAS													
Bowie	6966	292	8	--	50	--	--	--	304	--	52	41	--
Cass	2301	126	--	--	86	--	--	--	100[k]	--	7	34	20
Delta	398	10	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	367	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hopkins	1864	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lamar	3830	106	--	--	188	--	--	--	46	--	6	138	3
Morris	1134	28	--	--	19	--	--	--	--[k]	--	--	--	--
Red River	1236	75	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Titus	1559	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH EAST TEXAS TOTAL	19,655	760	8	--	612	--	--	--	450	--	65	213	23
NORTH TEXAS													
Archer	486	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Baylor	404	16	--	--	25	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Childress	454	1	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--
Clay	593	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cottle	277	14	--	--	15	--	--	--	15[1]	--	--	--	--
Foard	146	8	--	--	8	--	--	--	--[1]	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	576	15	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack	516	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montague	1153	2	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wichita	11,374	67	8	--	173	--	35	95	62	--	36	403	35
Wilbarger	1259	36	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Young	1169	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH TEXAS TOTAL	18,407	159	8	--	318	--	35	95	77	--	36	437	35
PANHANDLE													
Armstrong	128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Briscoe	265	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carson	564	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Castro	1506	70	--	--	112	60	30	--	--	60	--	--	--
Collingsworth	361	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dallam	653	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deaf Smith	2681	123	--	--	--	140	75	--	--	--	3	409	--
Donley	206	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gray	2458	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hall	513	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	23	--
Hansford	706	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hartley	269	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hemphill	302	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hutchinson	1887	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lipscomb	248	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moore	1588	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ochiltree	1144	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oldham	182	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parmer	1400	52	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Potter	9418	233	30	--	--	--	20	--	20[m]	340[m]	9	115	84
Randall	5584	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--[m]	--[m]	--	--	--
Roberts	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sherman	432	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swisher	1174	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wheeler	478	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PANHANDLE TOTAL	34,227	646	30	--	149	200	125	--	20	400	14	547	84

* See footnote at end of table.

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch(MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	170	--	--	--	--	20	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	9	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	9	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	24	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	20	--	--	--	--	23	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99	--	--	--	--	--	--
	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	287	337	--	--	--	--	90	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
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	15	--	--	68	--	--	--	228	662	156	--	512	--	150	--

AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS-(cont.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi-Ling	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	Head Start*			Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Hlth	T.B.
								FullDay	Summer	PartDay			
PERMIAN BASIN													
Andrews	1061	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	21	--
Borden	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane	453	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dawson	1946	66	--	--	100	80	--	--	90	--	23	54	42
Ector	10,169	235	--	--	153	--	--	--	--	100	58	539	32
Gaines	1412	36	--	--	23	--	19	--	--	--	-	--	--
Glasscock	147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Howard	3958	113	--	--	215	--	15	--	--	200	--	--	--
Loving	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Martin	593	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Midland	6742	143	6	--	393	20	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
Pecos	1870	68	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reeves	2389	97	--	--	164	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Terrell	206	14	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upton	528	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward	1536	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Winkler	980	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PERMIAN BASIN TOTAL	34,094	916	6	--	1116	100	34	--	90	500	94	614	74
SOUTH EAST TEXAS													
Jefferson	23,805	408	13	--	258	--	20	120	210	420	84	1548	2002
Orange	8270	179	--	--	--	--	--	--	212	--	3	163	--
SOUTH EAST TEXAS TOTAL	32,075	587	13	--	258	--	20	120	422	420	87	1711	2002
SOUTH PLAINS													
Bailey	1018	32	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cochran	615	30	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crosby	1088	57	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	57	--
Dickens	304	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floyd	1298	57	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garza	533	15	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hale	3994	150	--	70	66	60	15	--	--	--	16	589	42
Hockley	2300	92	--	--	92	40	--	--	20	330	--	--	--
King	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lamb	1898	80	--	--	37	--	20	--	--	--	5	129	--
Lubbock	20,211	625	29	107	315	--	250	--	1189	60	83	760	103
Lynn	1039	63	--	--	78	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motley	153	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Terry	1740	40	--	--	15	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yoakum	866	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SOUTH PLAINS TOTAL	37,108	1283	29	177	663	240	394	--	1209	390	104	1535	145
SOUTH TEXAS													
Jim Hogg	549	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	33	--
Starr	2410	200	--	--	374	100	--	--	--	--	15	179	71
Webb	10,219	465	--	--	279	200	--	121	1000	--	27	295	7
Zapata	517	66	--	104	54	40	25	--	--	--	7	187	--
SOUTH TEXAS TOTAL	13,695	765	--	104	707	340	25	121	1000	--	50	694	78

* See footnote at end of table.

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch(MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	30	--	--	--	--	14	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	20	16	--	--	--	7	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	379	435	21	--	--	--	36	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	10	230	6	--	--	--	1	--
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	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	276	241	30	--	--	--	33	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	60	6	--	--	--	3	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
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	27	8	--	--	--	--	--	840	1056	99	--	--	--	95	--
	--	--	--	57	--	--	--	894	461	74	--	8	--	117	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	212	50	18	--	--	--	24	--
	--	--	--	57	--	--	--	1106	511	92	--	8	--	141	--
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AGENCIES' SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIX IN TEXAS-(cont.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCIES:	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY							TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
REGION & County	Children Under Six	MFP St Knd	Spec Ed	Bi- L	Title I (reg)	Title I (mig)	PrSchl NonEng	Head Start* FullDay	Head Start* Summer	Head Start* PartDay	Crippled Chld Ser	Mtrnl & Ch Mlth	T.B.
UPPER RIO GRANDE													
Brewster	722	45	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culberson	488	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Paso	44,521	2311	44	140	917	40	2110	--	--	1200	251	7905	2573
Hudspeth	282	27	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	1	75	--
Jeff Davis	156	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Presidio	555	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
UPPER RIO GRANDE TOTAL	46,774	2420	44	140	967	40	2110	--	--	1200	252	7980	2573
WEST CENTRAL TEXAS													
Brown	2006	26	--	--	20	--	30	--	--	--	12	26	--
Callahan	544	2	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coleman	727	36	--	--	50	--	--	30	154	102	--	--	--
Comanche	859	11	--	--	57	--	--	--	30	--	1	221	--
Eastland	1145	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fisher	543	30	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haskell	715	32	50	--	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jones	1342	52	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kent	98	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	496	10	50	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mitchell	864	49	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nolan	1545	77	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	6	13	--
Scurry	1455	44	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	90	4	--	6
Shackelford	213	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stephens	697	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stonewall	156	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taylor	9735	120	6	--	--	--	--	--	30	265	23	780	30
Throckmorton	123	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
WEST CENTRAL TEXAS TOTAL	23,263	559	106	65	490	--	55	30	214	457	46	1040	36
STATE OF TEXAS TOTAL	1,221,036	29,588	748	3132	25,733	3830	7647	8037	13,072	5684	6990	74,533	30,300

* The lettered footnotes indicate that the Headstart program is multi-county. Designation of the funding agency is made. The number of children under six is included only in the county in which the center is located. A full listing of all multi-county Headstart programs follows according to letter.

a. Economic Opportunity Development Corporation of Atascosa, Karnes, and Wilson Counties.

b. Community Council of Comal and Blanco Counties.

c. Economic Opportunities Development Corporation of Frio, LaSalle, and McMullen Counties.

d. Southwest Texas Community Council, Inc. (Uvalde, Kinney, Real, and Zavala Counties.)

e. Hill Country Community Action Association, Inc. (San Saba, Mason, Mills, and Llano Counties.)

f. Williamson-Burnet County Opportunities, Inc.

g. Community Action Agency of Hays and Caldwell County.

h. Tri-County Community Action, Inc. (Shelby, San Augustine, and Sabine Counties.)

i. Rusk-Cherokee County Community Action Program, Inc.

j. Harrison-Panola Community Action Agency, Inc.

k. Community Council of Cass, Marion, and Morris Counties.

l. EOAC of Cottle, Foard, and Blanco Counties, Inc.

m. Texas Panhandle Community Action Agency (Potter and Randall Counties.)

	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION				STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE										
	Comm MH/MR	St Hosp Outrch	State Sch(MR)	MR Human Dev Cent	IV-A	WIN	Model Cit	Commer. Daycare	Nonprof Daycare	Commer Fam DH	Agency Fam DH	Instit	Conval Instit	Ag Fos Homes	Conv Fos Homes
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	878	460	206	--	212	--	219	--
	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	135	25	--	--	--	75	2	20
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	30	5	--	--	8	--	16
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	6	--	--	50	4	--
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	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	339	218	156	--	87	--	61	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	11	--	32	--	--	--	--	665	393	240	--	87	133	90	36
	1046	81	120	125	1787	3063	650	47,282	33,239	4948	1286	3353	1388	3831	52

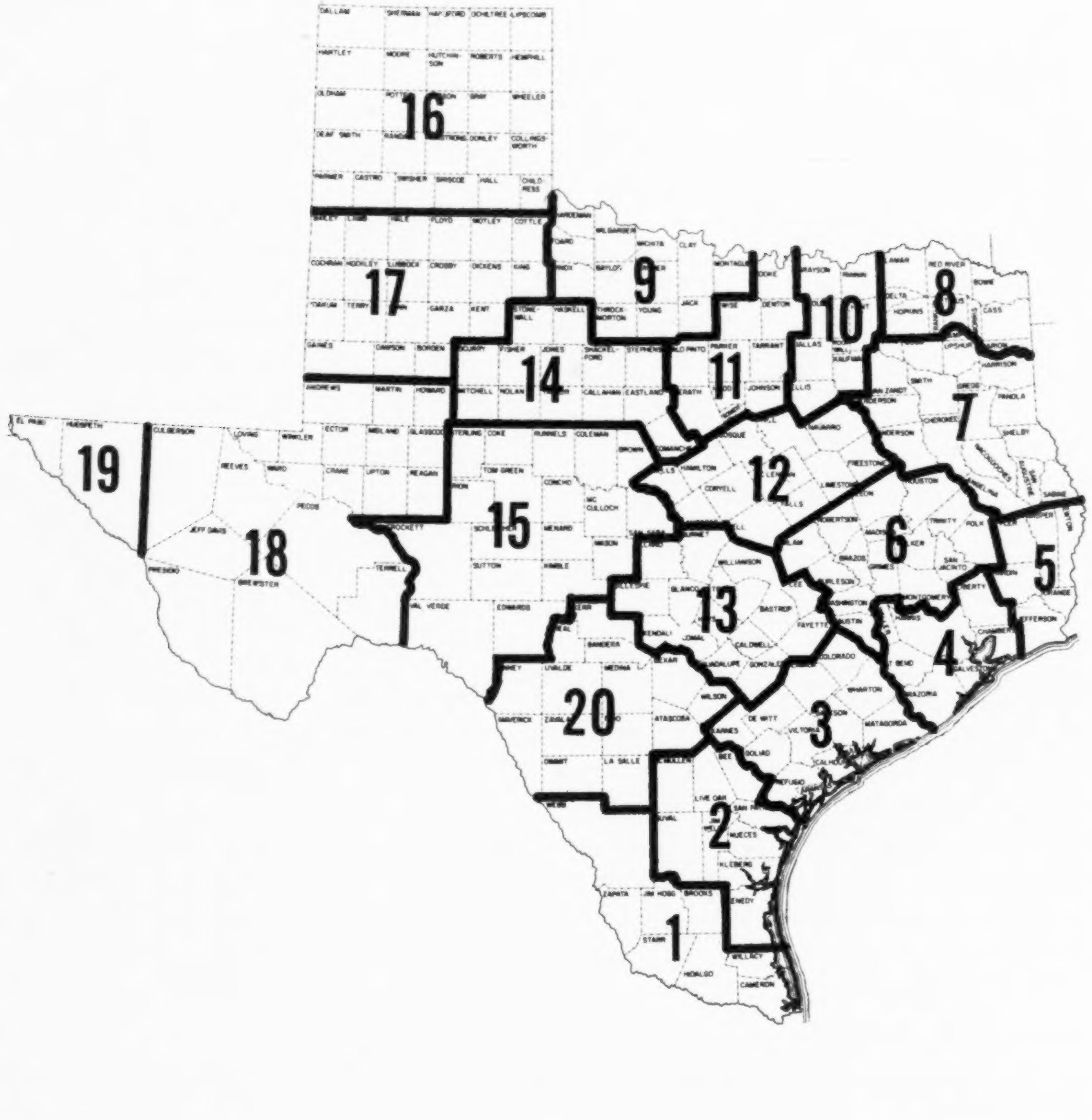
NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES SERVED IN PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN IN TEXAS

1971

PROGRAM	ADMINISTRATING AGENCY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED	% OF CHILDREN IN TEXAS (1,221,036)
Minimun Foundation-Kindergarten	Texas Education Agency	29,588	2.42%
Special Education	TEA	748	.06%
Bilingual	TEA	3,132	.26%
Title I, ESEA (Regular)	TEA	25,733	2.11%
Title I, ESEA (Migrant)	TEA	3,830	.31%
Preschool, Non-English-Speaking	TEA	7,647	.63%
Head Start (Full Day)	Texas Office of Economic Opportunity	8,037	.66%
Head Start (Summer)	TOEO	13,072	1.07%
Head Start (Part Day)	TOEO	5,684	.47%
Crippled Children's Services	State Department of Health	6,990	.57%
Maternal and Child Health	SDH	74,533	6.10%
Tuberculosis Control	SDH	30,300	2.48%
Community Mental Health/Mental Retardation Centers	Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation	1,046	.09%

PROGRAM	ADMINISTRATING AGENCY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED	% OF CHILDREN IN TEXAS (1,221,036)
State Hospital Outreach	Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation	81	.01%
State Schools (Mentally Retarded)	TDMHMR	120	.01%
Human Development Centers	TDMHMR	125	.01%
Title IV-A	State Department of Public Welfare	1,787	.15%
Work Incentive Program (WIN)	SDPW	3,063	.25%
Model Cities	SDPW	650	.05%
Commercial Day Care (licensed)	SDPW	47,282	3.87%
Nonprofit Day Care (licensed)	SDPW	33,239	2.72%
Commercial Family Day Homes (licensed)	SDPW	4,948	.41%
Agency Family Day Homes	SDPW	1,286	.11%
Institutions	SDPW	3,353	.27%
Convalescent Institutions	SDPW	1,388	.11%
Agency Foster Homes	SDPW	3,831	.31%
Convalescent Foster Homes	SDPW	52	.004%

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY REGIONS


16
DALLAM
SHERMAN
OCHILTREE
LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
OLDHAM
GRAY
WHEELER
DEAF SMITH
DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
PARMER
CASTRO
SWISHER
BRISCOE
HALL
CHILDRESS
17
BAILEY
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
COCHRAN
HOCKLEY
LUBBOCK
CROSBY
DICKENS
KING
TERRY
GARZA
KENT
GAINES
DAWSON
BORDEN
9
WILBARGER
WICHITA
CLAY
BAYLOR
YOUNG
JACK
WISE
DENTON
THROCKMORTON
10
GRAYSON
DALLAS
KAUFMAN
8
LAMAR
RED RIVER
BOWIE
DELTA
HOPKINS
CASS
14
STONEWALL
HASKELL
FISHER
JONES
SHACKELFORD
STEPHENS
MITCHELL
NOLAN
CALLAHAN
EASTLAND
11
PARKER
TARRANT
JOHNSON
ERATH
7
UPSHUR
HARRISON
SMITH
PANOLA
CHEROKEE
SHELBY
ANDERSON
NACOGDOCHES
SAN AUGUSTINE
SABINE
19
EL PASO
HUDSPETH
CULBERSON
18
LOVING
WINKLER
ECTOR
MIDLAND
ANDREWS
MARTIN
HOWARD
REEVES
WARD
CRANE
UPTON
REAGAN
PECOS
JEFF DAVIS
PRESIDIO
BREWSTER
TERRELL
CROCKETT
15
STERLING
COKE
RUNNELS
COLEMAN
BROWN
TOM GREEN
CONCHO
MC CULLOCH
MENARD
SUTTON
KIMBLE
MASON
EDWARDS
VAL VERDE
12
HAMILTON
CORYELL
NAVARRO
FREESTONE
LIMESTONE
6
HOUSTON
TRINITY
POLK
ROBERTSON
BRAZOS
WALKER
SAN JACINTO
BURLESON
5
JASPER
NEWTON
ORANGE
JEFFERSON
13
WILLIAMSON
BLANCO
BASTROP
FAYETTE
CALDWELL
GONZALES
GUADALUPE
COMAL
KENDALL
4
CHAMBERS
FORT BEND
BRAZORIA
GALVESTON
20
KERR
BANDERA
MEDINA
UVALDE
BEXAR
WILSON
ATASCOSA
MAVERICK
ZAVALA
DIMMIT
LA SALLE
WEBB
3
COLORADO
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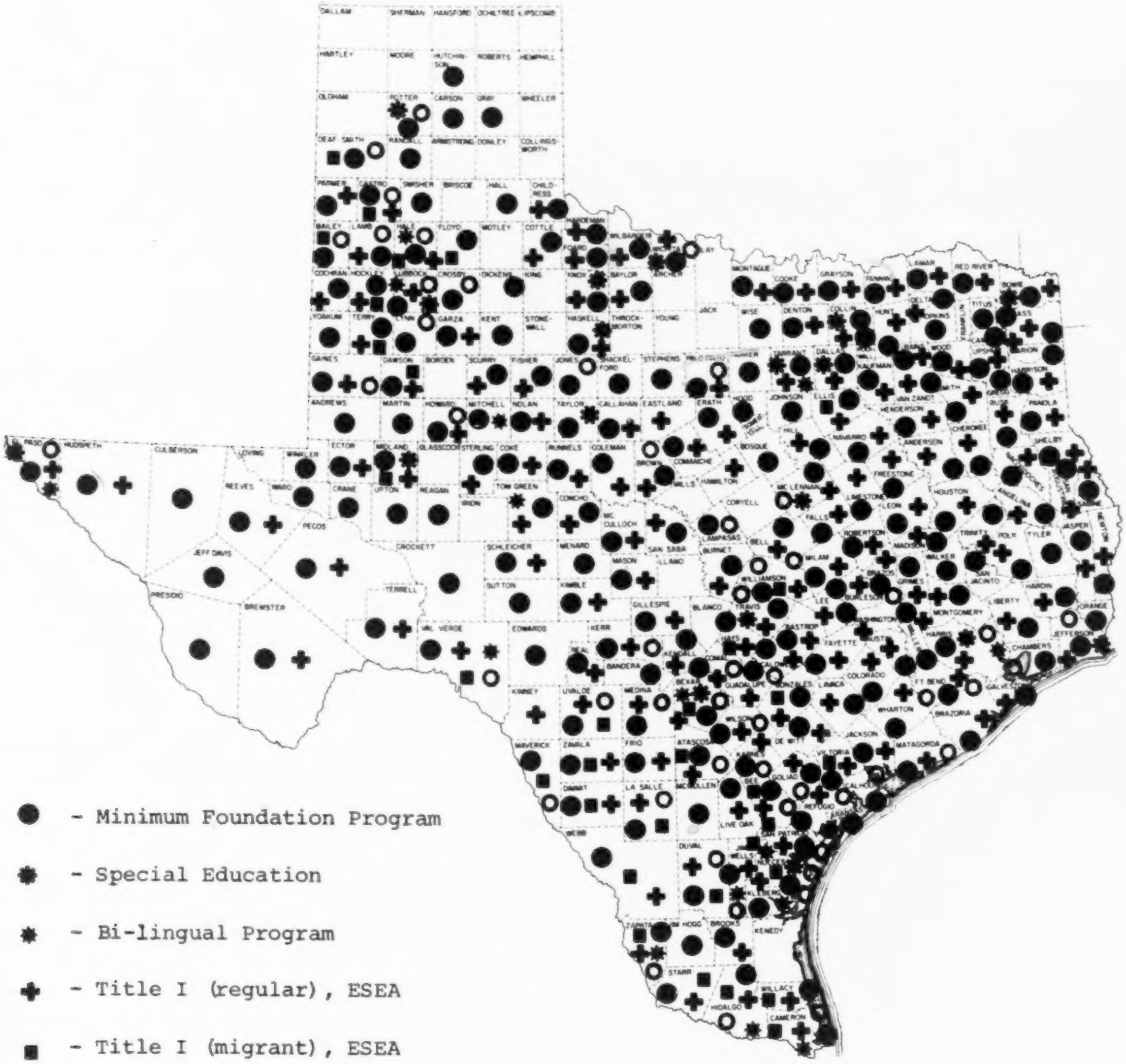
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY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● - Minimum Foundation Program

✱ - Special Education

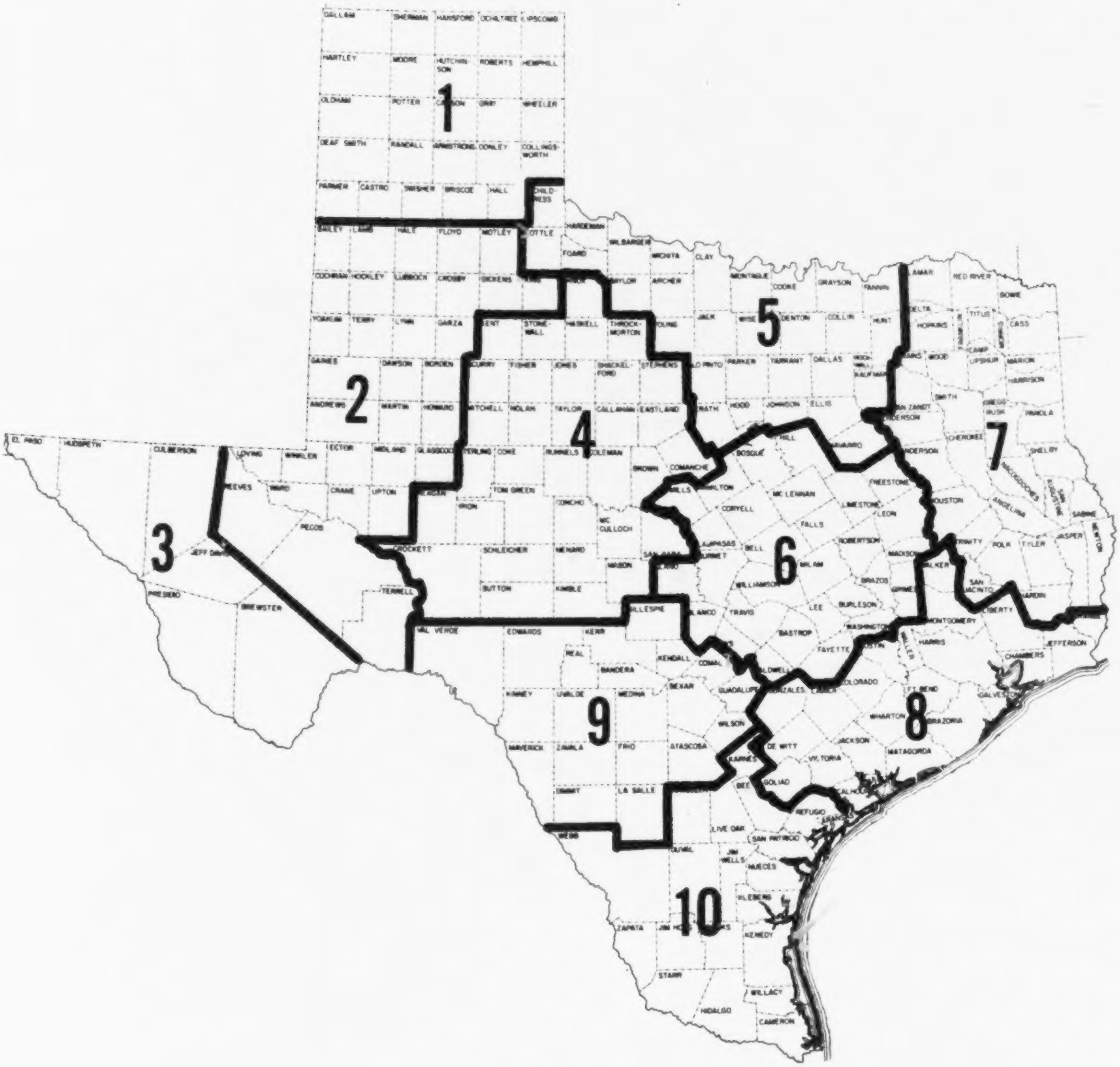
✱ - Bi-lingual Program

✚ - Title I (regular), ESEA

■ - Title I (migrant), ESEA

○ - Preschool Non-English-Speaking Program

TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH REGIONS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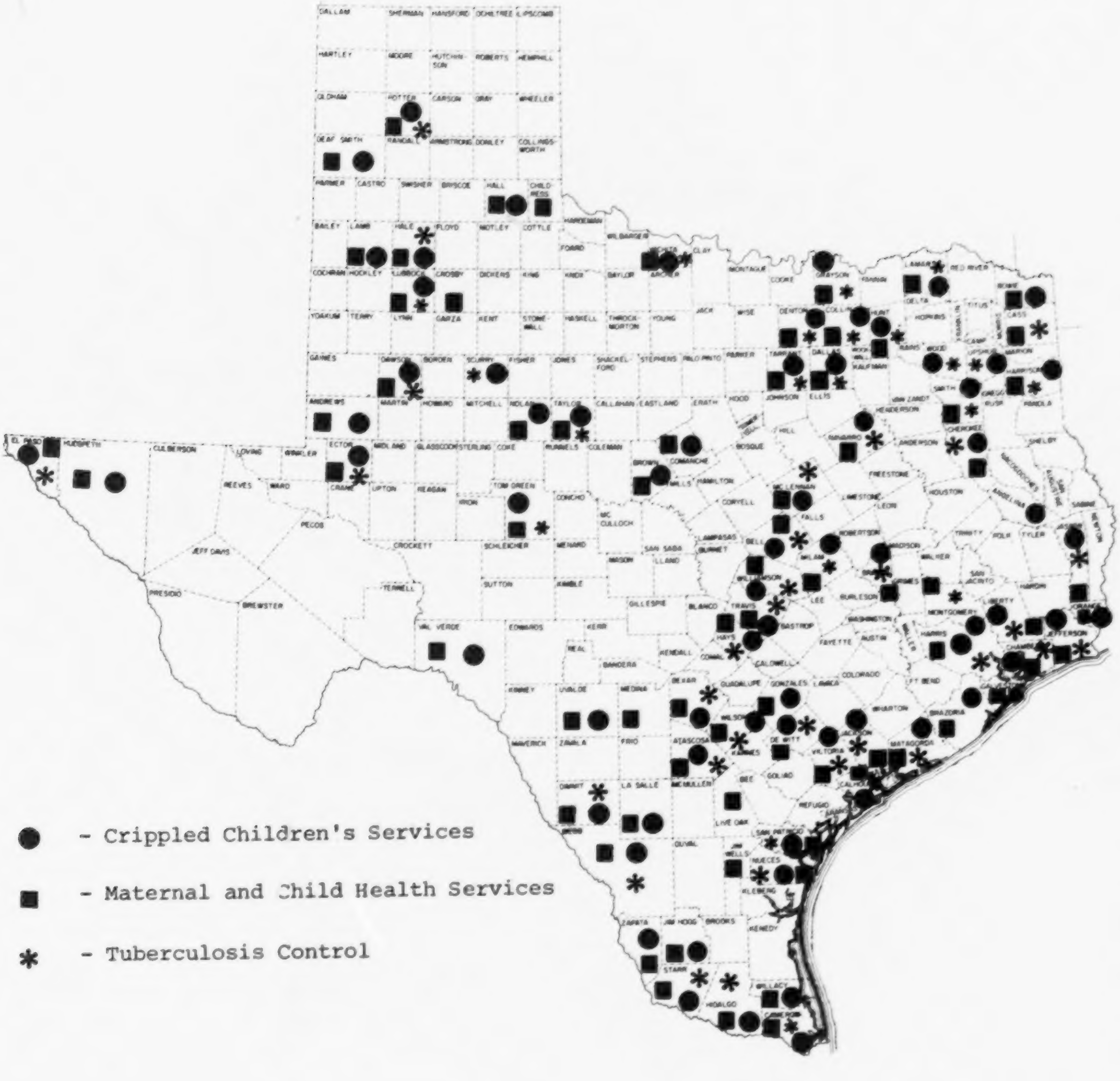
TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

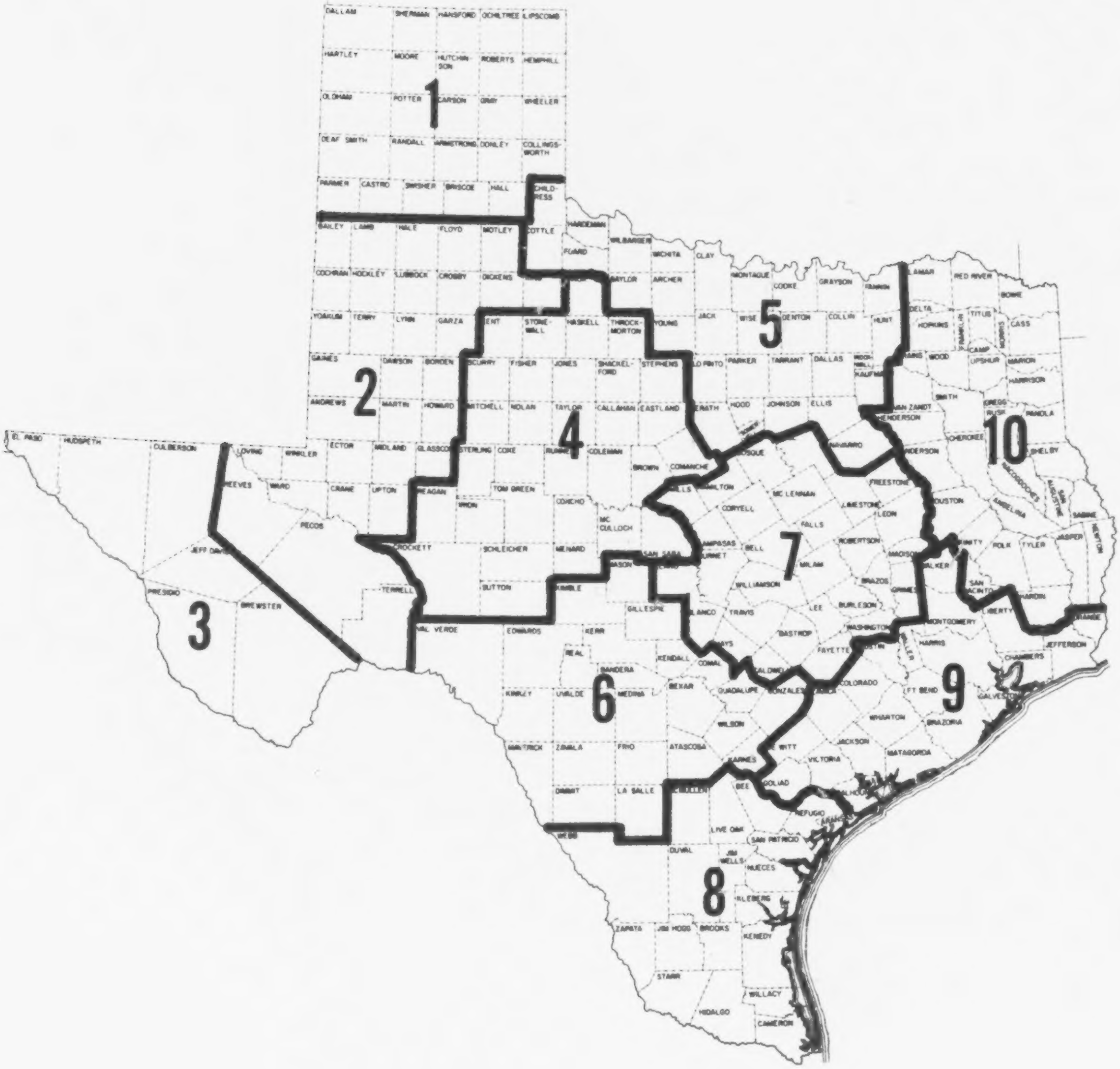


● - Crippled Children's Services

■ - Maternal and Child Health Services

✱ - Tuberculosis Control

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION REGIONS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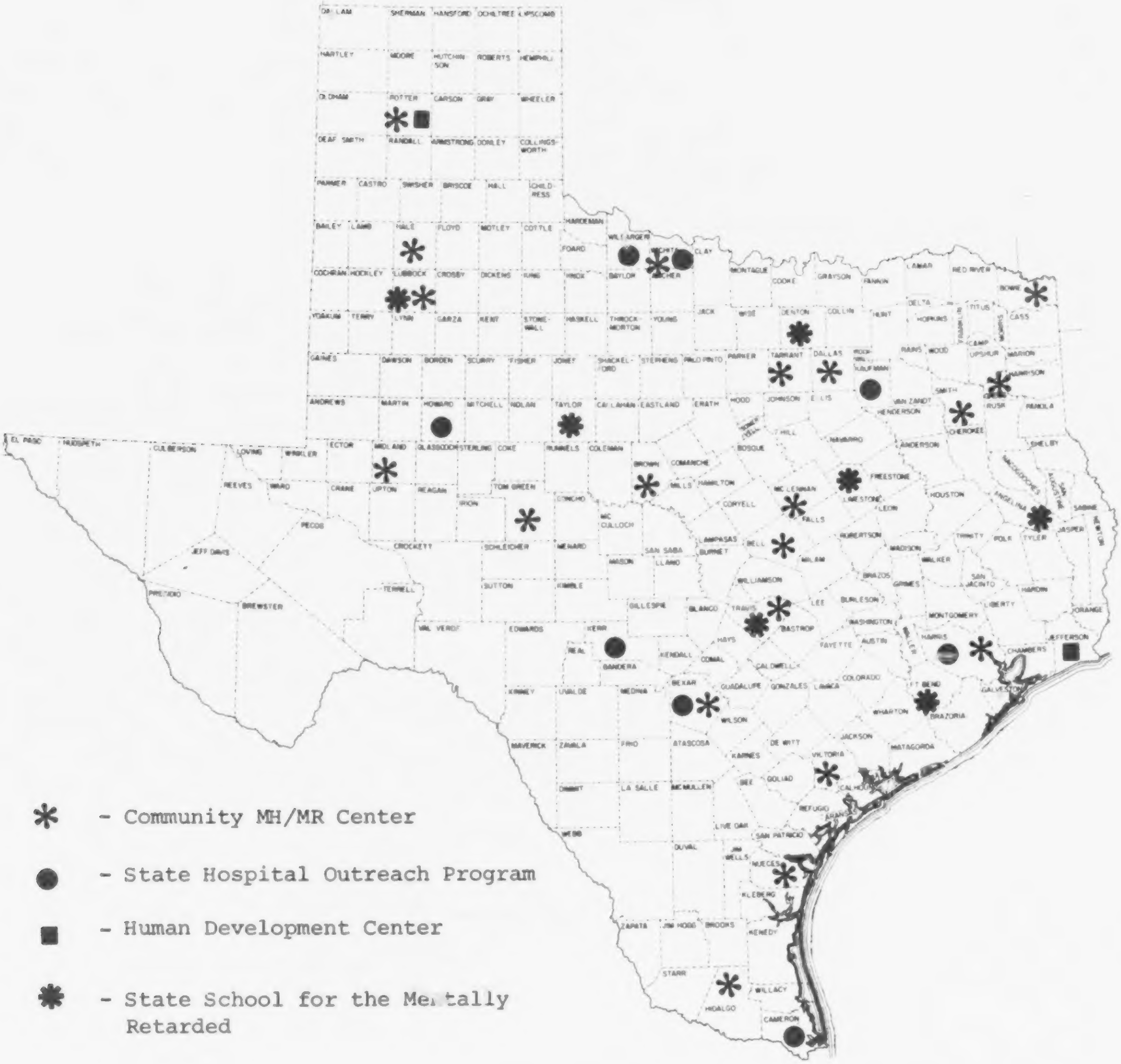
TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION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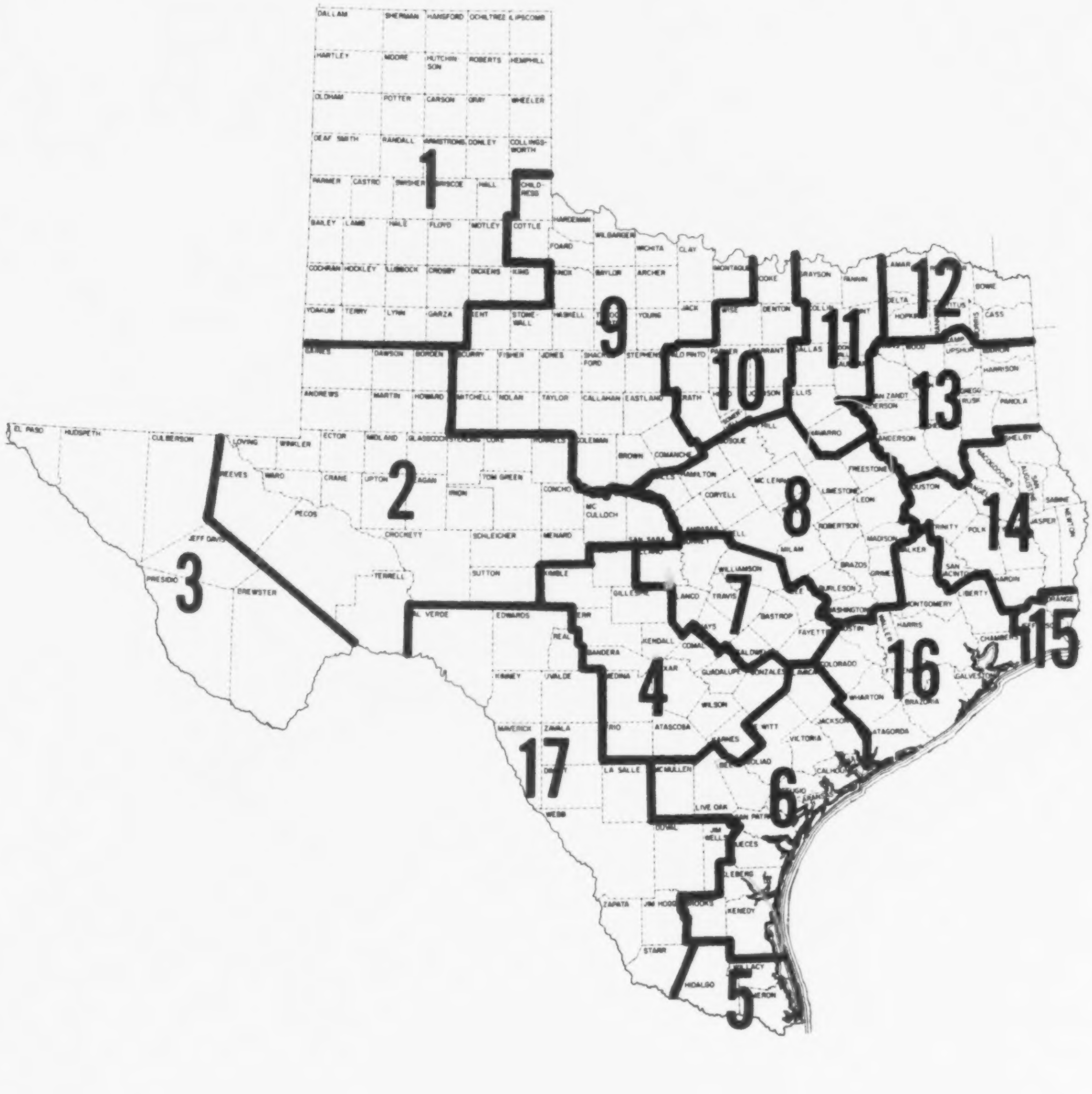
* - Community MH/MR Center

● - State Hospital Outreach Program

■ - Human Development Center

✱ - State School for the Mentally Retarded

TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE REGIONS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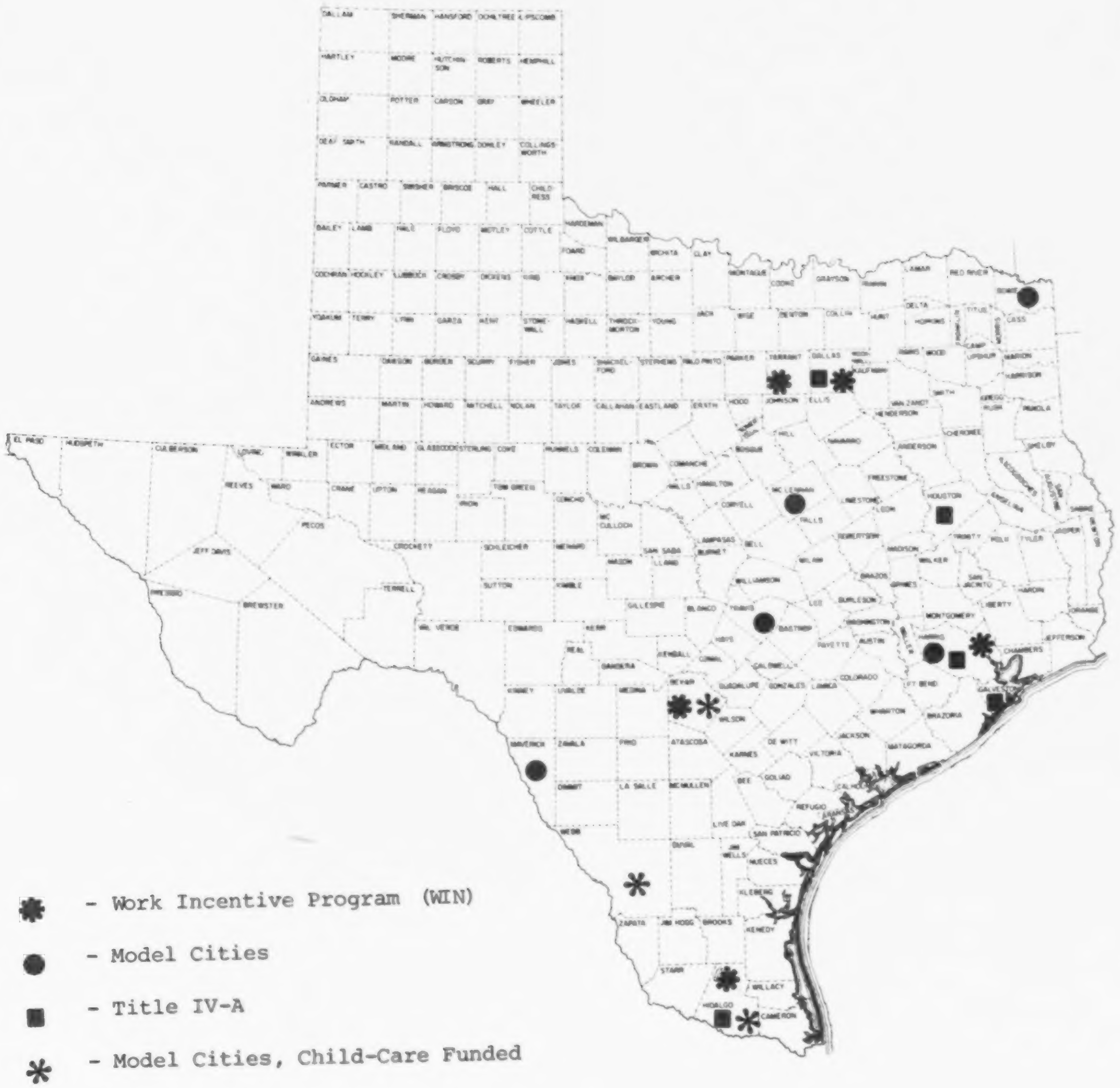
TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



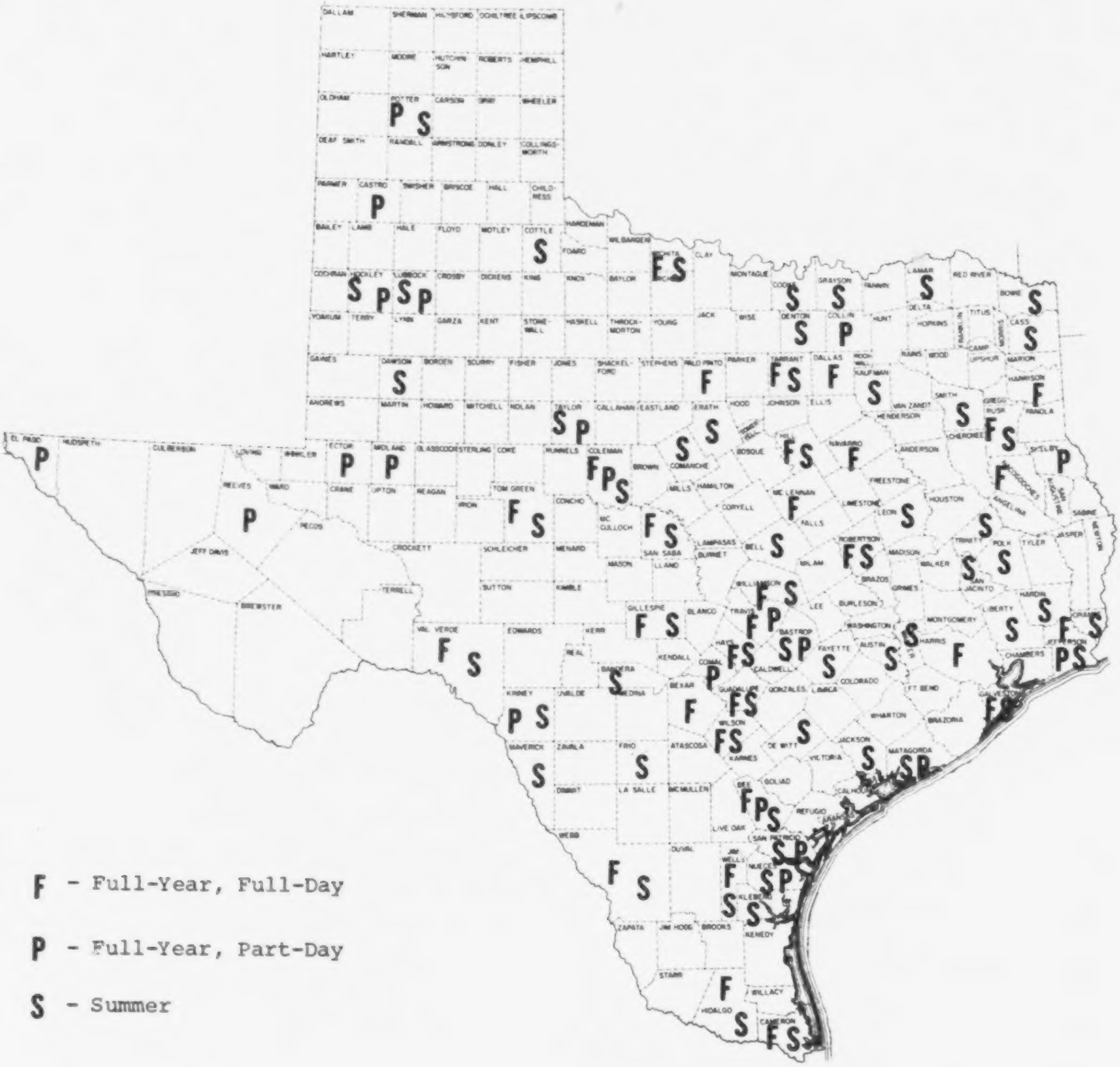
✱ - Work Incentive Program (WIN)

● - Model Cities

■ - Title IV-A

* - Model Cities, Child-Care Funded

TEXAS OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

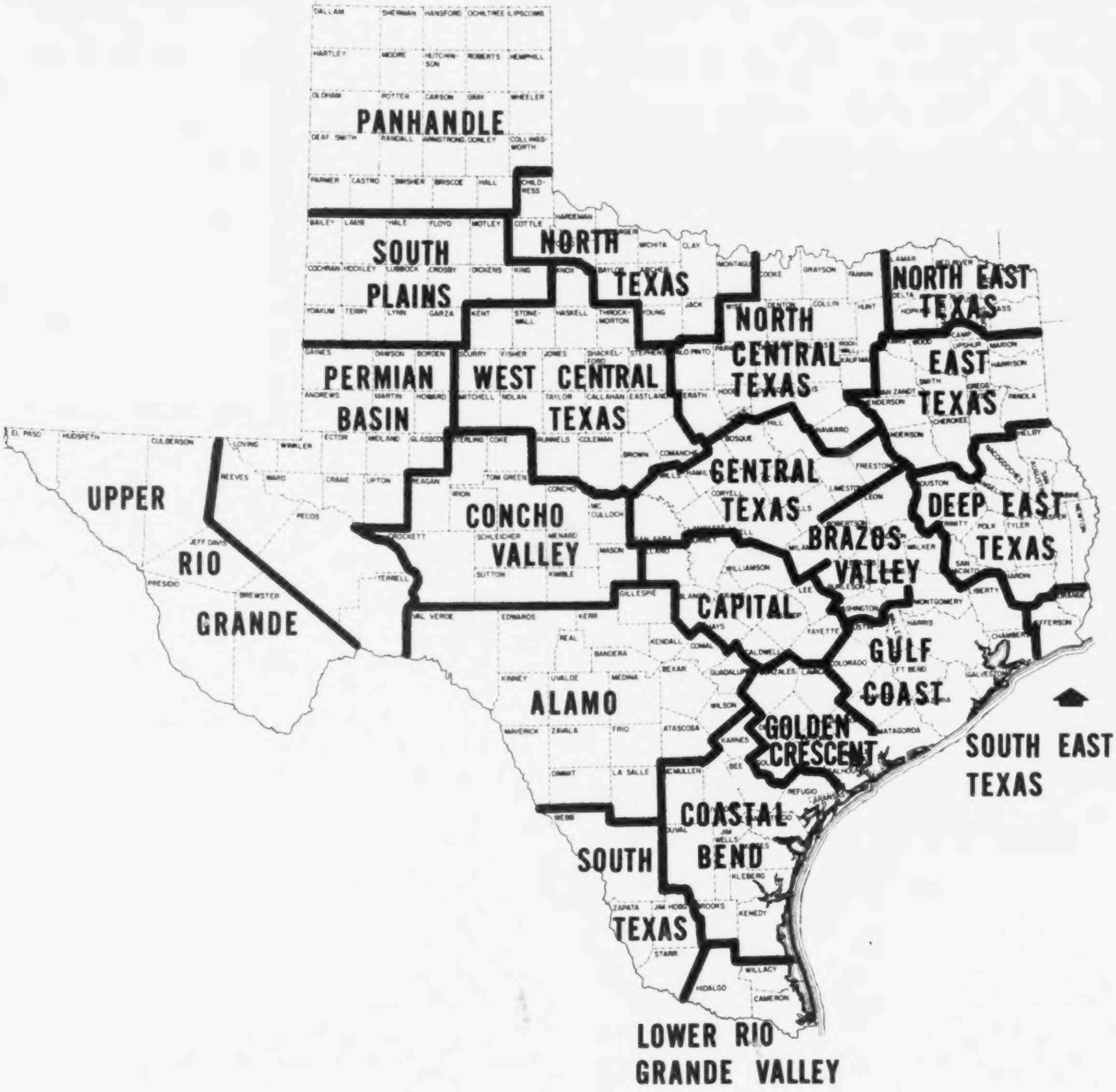


F - Full-Year, Full-Day

P - Full-Year, Part-Day

S - Summer

TEXAS PLANNING REGIONS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CONCHO VALLEY
CENTRAL TEXAS
BRAZOS VALLEY
DEEP EAST TEXAS
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SOUTH EAST TEXAS
COASTAL BEND
SOUTH TEXAS
LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

SUMMARY

The 1970 Census identified 1,221,036 children aged five and under living in Texas. Of these children, 9.15 percent are receiving health care, 6.96 percent are enrolled in licensed child care or family day homes, 8.56 percent are in programs such as Head Start and Minimum Foundation Kindergarten.

A large percentage of Texas' youngest children are in non-public programs, which are not identified in this report. Health and safety standards, under present law, are not applicable to half-day programs. Accordingly, this statistical gap must be taken into account. Nonetheless, the Agencies' Survey has been the most comprehensive collection of data concerning programs for children in Texas ever compiled. Subsequent surveys will be dedicated to further refined techniques and derivations. In this manner, continued and improved methods of determining the condition and needs of the children of Texas, and programs' effectiveness in meeting those needs will characterize the informational efforts of the Office of Early Childhood Development.

In addition, other efforts will continue in the realms of coordination of community, State, and federal resources in the 4-C program; technical assistance and advice to interested communities; participation in the institutions at the State level which will analyze and design State efforts; and advocacy for child-related services throughout the State.

Need-oriented areas which the Office of Early Childhood Development recognizes as crucial in future efforts include:

- Plan ways to strengthen families in the art of parenting;
- Increase the number of child care facilities to meet the needs of children in Texas;
- Provide coordination and consultation in health, education, and social services to early childhood programs;
- Establish early childhood certification and credentials which would include a multi-disciplinary approach in teacher training;
- Establish non-compulsory registration for non-public half-day programs;
- Establish child growth and development classes in junior and senior high schools, as a means for potential parent preparation.

At the beginning of this report, Vachel Lindsay's poem, "The Leaden Eyed" was cited. "It is the world's one crime its babes grow dull..." It is the common conception that man is master of his own fate. But, what of the child? The child is in the hands of his parents, his community, his State, and his nation. He cannot define his condition, or work to better it. Whatever necessities of life that his parents cannot provide -- out of ignorance or poverty or disinterest, no matter the race or income or location -- must nevertheless be provided. There must be firm and unswerving dedication to provide for all children through the family unit every reasonable opportunity for them to be free from illness, free from hunger or malnutrition, free from neglect and abuse, free from the bonds of discrimination and prejudice, free from the malignment of poverty, free from obstructions to education and learning -- free from all forces that work to defeat them before they have yet begun to live and grow.

The question often arises: What kind of children do we want? The only response could be that we want children who are well-adjusted, realistic, sensitive, interested in life, confident in themselves, optimistic, trusting, self-reliant, perceptive, loving. In the early years, a child reaches such a stage in his psychological and intellectual development that he is, to lesser or greater degree, patterned for life. Deprived of love and attention, or stimulation, or proper nutrition or medical care, or contact with others and his environment, he stands to be affected for life. The question, moreover, should become: What kind of people do we want? And, at that, it ceases even to be a question at all.

APPENDIX

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

Executive Directors

Education Service Centers

REGION I

Mr. Harold Dooley
Region I Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 307
Edinburg, Texas 78539
Location: 101 S. Tenth St.
Telephone: (512) 383-5611

REGION II

Dr. Thomas Tope, Jr.
Region II Education
Service Center
109 North Chaparral
Corpus Christi, Texas 78401
Telephone: (512) 883-9288

REGION III

Dr. Dennis Grizzle
Region III Education
Service Center
2710 Hospital Drive
Victoria, Texas 77901
Telephone: (512) 575-0403

REGION IV

Mr. T. S. Hancock
Region IV Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 863
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone: (713) 869-7146

REGION V

Dr. D. E. Bailey
Region V Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 3546
Beaumont, Texas 77704
Location: 2900 North St.
Telephone: (713) 892-9562

REGION VI

Mr. Max W. Schlotter
Region VI Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 348
Huntsville, Texas 77340
Location: 626 Avenue K
Telephone: (713) 295-9161

REGION VII

Mr. Von Rhea Beane
Region VII Education
Service Center
P.O. Drawer 1622
Kilgore, Texas 75662
Location: Bldg. C, Ross Ave.
Telephone: (214) 984-8908

REGION VIII

Mr. Thomas Carney
Region VIII Education
Service Center
100 North Riddle Street
Mt. Pleasant, Texas 75455
Telephone: (214) 572-6676

Executive Directors
Education Service Centers

REGION IX

Dr. H. M. Fullerton
Region IX Education
Service Center
2000 Harrison
Wichita Falls, Texas 76309
Telephone: (817) 767-1476

REGION X

Mr. Hayden W. Goodgion
Region X Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 1300
Richardson, Texas 75080
Center: 400 E. Spring Valley Rd.
Telephone: (214) 231-6301

REGION XI

Dr. Elden B. Busby
Region XI Education
Service Center
2821 Cullen Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76107
Telephone: (817) 335-2441

REGION XII

Mr. Mack Mullins
Region XII Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 6428, BU Station
Waco, Texas 76706
Telephone: (817) 756-7494

REGION XIII

Mr. Joe Parks
Region XIII Education
Service Center
6504 Tracor Lane
Austin, Texas 78721
Telephone: (512) 926-8080

REGION XIV

Dr. Thomas Lawrence
Region XIV Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 3235
Abilene, Texas 79604
Telephone: (915) 677-2911

REGION XV

Mr. Newell Odell
Region XV Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 5199
San Angelo, Texas 76901
Location: 100 N. Magdalen
Telephone: (915) 655-6551

REGION XVI

Mr. Huelyn Laycock
Region XVI Education
Service Center
1601 South Cleveland
Amarillo, Texas 79101
Telephone: (806) 372-8721

REGION XVII

Dr. Omer Douglas
Region XVII Education
Service Center
713 Citizens Tower
Lubbock, Texas 79401
Telephone: (806) 763-4127

REGION XVIII

Dr. J. W. Donaldson
Region XVIII Education
Service Center
P.O. Box 6020
Midland, Texas 79701
Location: Pliska Dr.,
Terminal
Telephone: (915) 563-2380

Executive Directors
Education Service Centers

REGION XIX

Dr. John E. Uxer
Region XIX Education
Service Center
6501-C Trowbridge
El Paso, Texas 79905
Telephone: (915) 772-5294

REGION XX

Dr. Dwain Estes
Region XX Education
Service Center
1550 N.E. Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Telephone: (512) 828-3551

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The State Health Department Regions now operational are:

John L. Bradley, M.D., Regional Director
Public Health Region 3
Texas State Department of Health
5308 El Paso Drive
El Paso, Texas 79905
Telephone: (915) 533-4297

J. R. Bailes, M.D., Regional Director
Public Health Region 7
Texas State Department of Health
Box 2003
Tyler, Texas 75701
Telephone: (214) 877-3111

Victor M. Zalma, M.D., Regional Director
Public Health Region 10
Texas State Department of Health
Box 592
Harlingen, Texas 78551
Telephone: (512) 423-0130

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION

Regional Coordinators

Larry J. Mildren
P.O. Box 1775
Abilene, Texas

Clyde R. McLean
P.O. Box 5214, Village Station
Midland, Texas 79701

Hal I. Hart
Loop East Bldg., Suite 98
1417 East 323 Loop
Tyler, Texas 75701

J. Lyle Hill
Kallison Towers, Suite L22
1222 North Main
San Antonio, Texas 78212

Bascom L. Hodges
Div. of Community Services
Texas Department of MHMR
Box 12668, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

James R. Sones
Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences
1300 Moursund
Texas Medical Center
Houston, Texas 77025

Weldon F. Newton
Univ. Plaza, Suite 245A
100 N. University Drive
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION

Directors for Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers

Community Center	Executive Director *
Abilene Area Center for MHMR (Taylor Co.) 205 Fannin (Abilene)	Mr. Charles W. Borders, Administrative Director P.O. Box 3253 Abilene 79604 (915) 672-6413

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* Or other positions as specified.

Directors for Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers

Community Center	Executive Director *
Amarillo MHMR Regional Center (Potter-Randall Counties) 7201 Evans St.	Miss Louise Evans, Coordinator P.O. Box 1110 Amarillo 79105 (806) 376-4431, Ext. 28
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center (Austin-Travis County)	Mr. John Weimer Administrative Director 1516 Red River Austin 78701 (512) 472-6951
Bell County MHMR Center (Belton) Courthouse Annex	Mr. Warren Townsend, Interim Box 704 Belton 76513 (817) 939-1801
Bexar County MHMR Services (San Antonio)	Mr. James Bailey Robert B. Green Hospital 6th Floor Staff Offices 527 North Leona San Antonio 78207 (512) 223-3553
Central Plains Comprehensive[1] Community MHMR Center (Plainview) 2601 Dimmitt Rd.	Mr. Bill Dillard P.O. Box 578 Plainview 79072 (806) 296-7780
MHMR Center for Central Texas[2] (Brownwood) 100 Melwood	Mr. Jackson King Box 250 Brownwood 76801 (915) 646-1549

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* Or other positions as specified.

[1] The Central Plains Board includes the following counties: Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Motley, and Floyd.

[2] The Central Texas MHMR Board includes the following counties: Brown, Coleman, Eastland, Comanche, McCulloch, Mills, and San Saba.

Directors for Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers

Community Centers	Executive Director *
Dallas County MHMR Center (Dallas)	Robert Dovenmuehle, M.D. 414 S. Thornton Freeway Suite 120-D Dallas 75203 (214) 948-3985
El Paso Center for MHMR Services (El Paso County)	James Huddleston, M.D., Director 4815 Alameda El Paso 79905 (915) 532-6961
Galveston County MHMR Center (Galveston)	D. L. Creson, M.D. 1124 24th Street Galveston 77550 (713) 763-2373
MHMR Center for Greater West Texas (San Angelo) (Tom Green County)	Mr. James M. Young 244 North Magdalen San Angelo 76901 (915) 655-5674
Gregg-Harrison MHMR Center Memorial Hospital Annex Highway 80W (Marshall)	Mrs. A.M. Willis P.O. Box 1224 Marshall 75670 (214) 938-7721 - Exec. Ofc. (214) 758-0171 - Longview Ofc.
Gulf Bend MHMR Center[3] (Victoria) 2105 Port Lavaca Drive	Mr. Tom G. Kelliher, Jr. P.O. Box 2238 Victoria 77901 (512) 575-0611
Harris County MHMR Center (Houston)	Mr. Merton Trast 821 Chelsea Houston 77002 (713) 526-8425

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* Or other positions as specified

[3] The Gulf Bend Board includes the following counties: Refugio, DeWitt, Golian, Victoria, Jackson, and Calhoun.

Directors for Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers

Community Centers	Executive Director *
Hidalgo County MHMR Services (Edinburg) 1425 South Ninth	Mr. Marion Shirah P.O. Brawer 1108 Edinburg 78539 (512) 383-5366
Jefferson County Community Center for Mental Health (Beaumont)	Mr. Carl VanDevender 3240 Fannin Beaumont 77704 (713) 835-4921
Lubbock MHMR Center (Lubbock)	Mr. Clayton Mallett 1318 Main Street Lubbock 79401 (806) 763-4213
Midland Community Center for MHMR (Midland County)	Mr. Robert Dickson, Director 2101 West Wall Street Midland 79701 (915) 683-5591
Northeast Texas MHMR Board of Trustees (Texarkana) (Bowie County)	Miss Lucille Jolley, Administrative Director 416 West Ninth Texarkana 75501 (214) 793-4655
Nueces County MHMR Community Center (Corpus Christi)	Mr. N.J. Huestis 1611 Fifth Street Corpus Christi 78404 (512) 888-5321
Smith-Wood County Center for MHMR Services (Tyler)	Mr. Gary K. Smith, Acting Director 9th Floor, Bryant Building Tyler 75701 (214) 597-1351

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* Or other positions as specified

Directors for Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers

Community Centers	Executive Director *
Tarrant County MHMR Center (Fort Worth)	Mr. Tommie Duncan Kirk-Mac Bldg., 600 Texas St. Fort Worth 76102 (817) 336-8788
Waco-McLennan County MHMR Center (Waco) 110 South 12th St.	Mr. Ronald S. Moen P.O. Box 1277 Waco 76701 (817) 752-3451
Wichita Falls Community Center for MHMR Services (Wichita County)	Mr. Doyle Lamb, Director 1800 Rose Street Wichita Falls 76301 (817) 322-1196

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Regional Administrators

Mr. W.E. Scarlett Reg. Administrator SDPW Region One	800 Broadway P.O. Box 2369 Lubbock 79408 (806) 762-1052
Mr. Carrol D. Crum Reg. Administrator SDPW Region Two	318 N. Bell P.O. Box 951 San Angelo 76901 (915) 655-9516

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* Or other positions as specified

State Department of Public Welfare
Regional Administrators

Mr. Clifton H. Martin
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Three

4815 Alameda Avenue
P.O. Box 10276
El Paso 79905
(915) 532-2971

Mr. Raymond G. Cheves
Director of Field Staff
SDPW Region Four

101 S. Santa Rosa
P.O. Box 2410
San Antonio 78298
(512) 223-2661

Mr. James A. Covey
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Five

410 N. 13th Street
P.O. Box 960
Edinburg 78539
(512) 383-5344

Mrs. Hugh Roy Cook
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Six

1202 - 3rd Street
P.O. Box 3625
Corpus Christi 78404
(512) 884-5566

Mr. James Bell Harvey
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Seven

2201 Post Road
Austin 78704
(512) 444-0511

Miss Baylor Durham
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Eight

216 North 5th Street
P.O. Box 977
Waco 76703
(817) 754-4656

Mr. Anderson D. Shawver
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Nine

Courthouse Basement
Drawer B
Jacksboro 76056
(817) 567-2411

Mr. J.W. Keith
Reg. Administrator
SDPW Region Ten

308 East 4th Street
P.O. Box 17129
Fort Worth 76102
(817) 335-5171

State Department of Public Welfare
Regional Administrators

Miss Rosalind Giles Director of Field Staff SDPW Region Eleven	Old Courthouse 2nd Floor Dallas 75202 (214) 741-7811
Mr. Lloyd S. Sterling Reg. Administrator SDPW Region Twelve	901 Kaufman Street P.O. Box 839 Paris 75460 (214) 784-3395
Mr. Ernest M. Rowland Reg. Administrator SDPW Region Thirteen	110 South Spring St. Tyler 75701 (214) 592-4373
Mrs. Gladys V. Hampton Reg. Administrator SDPW Region Fourteen	214 East Pilar P.O. Drawer 767 Nacogdoches 75961 (713) 569-7931
Mrs. June D. Klein Reg. Administrator SDPW Region Fifteen	215 Franklin Street Beaumont 77701 (713) 838-3721
Mr. Oliver M. Cole Director of Field Staff SDPW Region Sixteen	501 Republic Building 1018 Preston Avenue Houston 77002 (713) 224-6907
Mr. Manuel J. Raymond Reg. Administrator SDPW Region Seventeen	2600 Cedar Avenue P.O. Box 2039 Laredo 78040 (512) 722-0571

TEXAS ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES CONCERNED FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Revised September 1971

Texas Association for Children with Learning Disabilities
President: Mrs. Alice Scoggin
3236 Ozark
Houston 77021

Texas Association for the Education of Gifted Children
President: Inactive status until July 1.

Address: 610 Brazos
Austin 78701
(512) 478-4024

Executive Secretary: Miss J. Beatrice Hall (Founder)
1204-A Lorraine
Austin 78703

Texas Association for the Education of Young Children
President: Dr. A. Eugene Howard
1801 York Drive
Nacogdoches 75961
(713) 569-2905

Texas Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children
President: Mrs. Virginia Lee Reinehr
P.O. Box 5393
(2807 W. 50th)
Austin 78703
(512) 453-8219

Texas Association for Mental Health
President: Mr. Thomas H. Watkins
5005 Broken Bow Pass
Austin 78745
(512) 476-4716

Executive Director: Mr. Fred Bell
107 Lantern Lane*
Austin 78731
(512) 465-6584

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* Permanent Address

Texas Association for Retarded Children
President: Mrs. Lila Thompson
1214 Pecan
Richmond 77469
(713) 232-4426

Executive Director: Mr. David Sloane
833 Houston*
Austin 78756
(512) 454-6694

Texas Association of School Boards
President: Mrs. Laura T. Doing
4114 Rivercrest Drive
Wichita Falls 76309
(817) 692-1396

Executive Director: Mr. Cecil E. Rusk
405 W. 8th*
Austin 78701
(512) 476-9116
327-2300

Texas State Teachers Association
President: Mr. Archie A. Roberts
Supt. Beeville 150
Drawer C
Beeville 78102
(512) 385-1236

Executive Secretary: Mr. L.P. Sturgeon
316 W. 12th Street*
Austin 78701
(512) 358-1236

Texas Pediatric Society
President: Dr. A. L. Alfieri
8226 Douglas Avenue
Dallas 75225
(214) 673-7354
672-2100
672-2511

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Iris Wenzel
1801 N. Lamar
Austin 78701
(512) 477-6704

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* Permanent Address

Texas Organizations and Agencies Concerned for Young Children (cont.)

Texas United Community Services
President: Mr. Bert Holmes
Associate Editor of DALLAS TIMES HERALD
1101 Pacific
Dallas 75202

Executive Director: Mr. Warren B. Goodwin
725 Commodore Perry*
Austin 78701
(512) 477-5876

Texas Association for Services to Children
President: Dr. R.C. Campbell, President
Buckner Baptist Benevolences
Box 18267
Dallas 75218
(214) 328-3141

Texas Association of School Administrators
President: Mr. G. E. Thompson
Supt. Kermitt 150
P.O. Drawer 5
Kermitt 79745
(915) 586-3381

Executive Director: Mr. R. E. Harris
316 W. 12th Street*
Austin 78701
(512) 477-6361

Texas League of Women Voters
President: Mrs. Darvin Winick
Route 2, Box 81
Dickinson 77539
(713) 534-3323
534-3420

Secretary: Mrs. Abe Rosenswiz
5002 Arrowhead
Baytown 77520
(713) 424-5818

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* Permanent Address